10/20/85

S88 5-1

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 22 NO. 5 OCT. 1985

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	**July '85**	**Aug. '85**
Labor Force	259,911	256,528
Employment	243,708	241,032
Unemployment	16,203	15,496
Rate (Raw)	6.2	6.0
Rate (S.A.)	6.6	6.8
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.08	$12.78
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.3	43.3
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.3	7.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$11.87	$11.90
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.8	42.7
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	322.8	323.5
Denver (Bimonthly)	360.3	
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.6	+3.4

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

U.S. RATE DROPS

The seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate declined to 7.0 percent in August, after holding at 7.3 percent since February. This is the lowest level of unemployment since April 1980. The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that the number of unemployed persons decreased by about 325,000 to 8.1 million, while employment rose by 310,000 to 107.2 million in August.

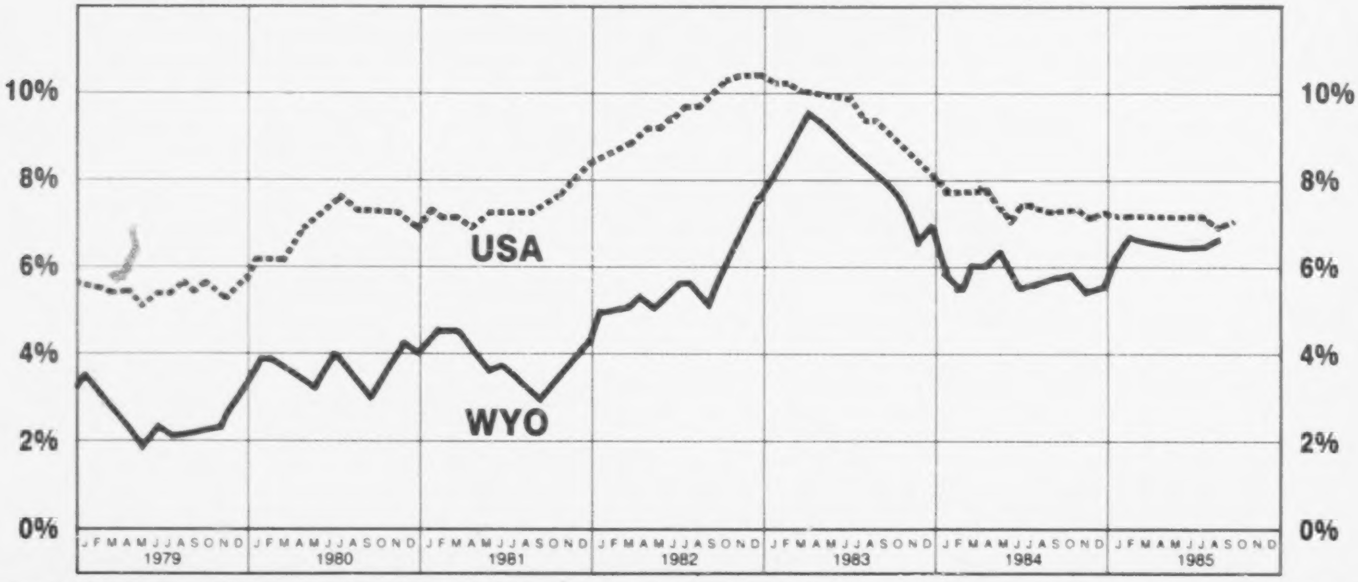
SEPTEMBER RATES JUST RECEIVED

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just determined that the U.S. seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate for September of 1985 was 7.1 percent. This is an increase of one-tenth of one percent over August's rate of 7.0.

WYOMING TRENDS

Wyoming's 6.0 percent unemployment rate for August was the lowest recorded since the 5.6 percent rate reported for December of 1984. See Table 2. August and September rates are typically the months of lowest unemployment in the Cowboy State. While the August 1985 rate showed a slight drop from July it was a full point over the 5.0 percent recorded in August of 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

While the over-the-month figures show a decrease of over 700 unemployed persons there was also a loss of nearly 3,400 to the total labor force. These numbers may be deceiving because the over-the-month decrease in the number of unemployed was 4.4 percent while the 3,400 lost in the labor force was only a 1.3 percent decline. Note that the number of unemployed increased by over 2,400 from August 1984 to August 1985.

Seasonally adjusted rates show Wyoming with 6.8 percent unemployment in August of 1985. This compares with 7.0 percent for the nation and 5.7 percent in Wyoming in July of 1984.

COUNTY TRENDS

The highest unemployment rate in the state once again belongs to Fremont County. Although it is a [illegible]crease from July, the August figure of 1,605 people unemployed represents 9.8 percent of Fremont County's August 1985 labor force. Following Fremont were Platte and Converse counties with 8.0 and 7.7 percent unemployed respectively. Teton County has the lowest rate for August at 2.9 percent. Natrona County continues to have the most jobless people at 2,567, which represents almost 17 percent of all the unemployed in the state.

NEIGHBORING STATES

The most current rates available for Wyoming's neighboring states are unrevised, not seasonally adjusted July rates. Montana (6.7) and Idaho (7.4) had higher rates when compared to Wyoming's July rate of 6.2. The remaining states of Utah, Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota had lower rates of 5.7, 5.4, 5.1 and 5.3 percent respectively. West Virginia, at 13.4 percent, had the highest rate in the United States.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Current Employment Statistics (CES) also known as establishment data because it comes from a survey of business establishments is the source for data found here and in Table 3.

The survey results show that total employment has decreased by approximately 1,300 or a mere 0.6 percent from August 1984 to August 1985. For the same time period Casper's employment declined by 800 or 2.3 percent while Cheyenne remained at the same level.

For the statewide area, Services and Government employment are the two major sectors where significant over-the-year growth continues to be in evidence.

WYOMING'S 1984 AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY RANKS 14TH

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average annual pay, in the U.S. of workers covered by State and Federal Unemployment Insurance program was $18,350 in 1984 - a 4.6 percent increase over 1983.

Last year Wyoming ranked 14th among the states at $18,322, an annual gain of 2.5 percent. This compares to an average annual pay of $17,870 in 1983 and $17,990 in 1982, ranking the state 12th and 4th among the states. In 1983 Wyoming was the only state that suffered an annual decline in pay, due to construction and mining cutbacks and layoffs.

CASPER PAY RANKS 35TH AMONG 316 METROPOLITAN AREAS

Casper's ranking among metropolitan areas has fallen, but unlike the state, remains above the national average in 1984. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Casper's 1984 average annual pay of $19,842 is 104 percent of all 316 metropolitan areas wage of $19,028. This represents a 1.1 percent wage gain over 1983 as compared to a 4.7 percent gain for all metropolitan areas.

Cheyenne, which qualified as a metropolitan area (50,000+ population) in 1984 ranked 147th with a wage of $17,259.

In 1982 Casper ranked 15th at $19,489, 113 percent of the U.S. average, and ranked 27th in 1983 at $19,617. The 1983 annual wage gain was only 0.7 percent as compared to 5.0 percent of all metropolitan areas.

RECENT RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS PUBLICATIONS

- **1985 Wyoming Annual Planning Report;** a comprehensive analysis of labor market developments for the state and its counties.

- **State and County Summary of Covered Employment Annual Report;** gives average employment and average weekly wages by industry for the state and its counties for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

- **Second Quarter 1985 Report of Applicants and Job Openings;** comes from information supplied by Wyoming's 16 Job Service Centers entailing an analysis of job openings and applicants and characteristics of both.

- **Occupational Employment Statistics, Manufacturing and Hospitals in Wyoming: 1983;** based on a sample of these industries, this report identifies the staffing patterns and occupations comprising these industries.

- **The Statistical Review of Wyoming;** not published since the mid-1970's, this 150-page report compiles all the significant data generated by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission from 1939 to 1984.

- **Wyoming Occupational Outlook;** just released, this report projects industry and occupational growth in Wyoming up to 1990. It also provides information concerning the number of expected job openings in many occupations.

WYOMING FIRM SIZE BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
FIRST QUARTER 1985

SIZE OF FIRM BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	NUMBER OF FIRMS	PERCENT OF ALL FIRMS	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	PERCENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES
0 - 3	7,964	53.8	10,744	5.9
4 - 9	3,760	25.4	21,885	12.0
10 - 19	1,555	10.5	21,056	11.6
20 - 49	959	6.5	28,290	15.6
50 - 99	302	2.0	20,719	11.4
100-499	236	1.6	48,540	26.7
500-999	23	0.2	15,862	8.7
1,000 or More	9	0.1	14,806	8.1
TOTALS	14,808	100.0	181,902	100.0

This data comes from the ES-202 Area Breakdown from the First Quarter of 1985.

Nearly 90% of the existing companies in Wyoming employ fewer than 20 persons. However, almost 55% of the people employed are with companies who employ more than 50 people.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
August 1985	323.5	309.7	352.9	266.6	205.3	320.7	406.6
Annual % Change	3.4	1.6	3.9	6.2	2.6	2.5	6.5

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
August 1985	319.6	309.1	346.2	265.7	204.3	322.3	404.5
Annual % Change	3.0	1.5	3.6	6.2	2.7	2.3	6.5

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	AUG 1985[1]	JUL 1985[1]	AUG 1984[2]	Percent change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	256,528	259,911	260,929	- 1.3	- 1.7
Unemployment	15,496	16,203	13,088	- 4.4	18.4
Employed Labor Force	241,032	243,708	247,841	- 1.1	- 2.7
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	195,600	104,600	197,806	0.5	- 1.1
b. Agriculture[3]	16,170	16,333	16,469	- 1.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	6.0% 6.8%*	6.2% 6.6%*	5.0% 5.7%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.9% 7.0%*	7.4% 7.3%*	7.3% 7.5%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.6%	1.8%	1.4%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 553.37	$ 553.28	$ 546.55	0.0	1.2
Average Weekly Hours	43.3	42.3	42.5	2.4	1.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.78	$ 13.08	$ 12.86	- 2.3	- 0.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	16,040	19,016	15,661	- 15.6	2.4
a. Initial	2,244	2,587	1,917	- 13.3	17.1
Weeks Compensated	13,882	14,019	12,640	- 1.0	9.8
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,072,430	$ 2,078,018	$ 1,665,636	- 0.3	24.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 148.52	$ 147.01	$ 130.88	1.0	13.5
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	4,614	2,968	4,545	55.5	1.5
Non-Ag. Openings Received	5,603	3,110	5,112	80.2	9.6
Non-Ag. Placements	3,973	2,376	3,988	67.2	- 0.4
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 508.13	$ 508.04	$ 505.47	0.0	0.5
Average Weekly Hours	42.7	42.8	43.5	- 0.2	- 1.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.90	$ 11.87	$ 11.62	0.3	2.4
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	323.5	322.8	313.0	0.2	3.4
Producer Prices, All Commodities	307.2	309.0	310.7	- 0.6	- 1.1
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	309.7	309.5	304.8	0.1	1.6

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AUG 1985	JUL 1985	AUG 1984	%CHANGE JUL-AUG	%CHANGE AUG-AUG	AUG 1985	JUL 1985	AUG 1984	AUG 1985	JUL 1985	AUG 1984
Statewide	256,528	259,911	260,929	- 1.3	- 1.7	15,496	16,203	13,088	6.0	6.2	5.0
Albany	14,203	14,395	14,951	- 1.3	- 5.0	556	577	506	3.9	4.0	3.4
Big Horn	4,935	5,080	5,118	- 2.9	- 3.6	361	443	287	7.3	8.7	5.6
Campbell	19,703	20,111	19,223	- 2.0	2.5	1,199	1,334	862	6.1	6.6	4.5
Carbon	9,460	9,520	9,852	- 0.6	- 4.0	632	616	429	6.7	6.5	4.4
Converse	7,508	7,499	7,338	0.1	2.3	581	577	391	7.7	7.7	5.3
Crook	2,855	2,838	2,965	0.6	- 3.7	157	130	122	5.5	4.6	4.1
Fremont	16,344	16,561	17,768	- 1.3	- 8.0	1,605	1,757	1,454	9.8	10.6	8.2
Goshen	6,781	6,919	6,985	- 2.0	- 2.9	316	330	356	4.7	4.8	5.1
Hot Springs	2,797	2,885	2,903	- 3.1	- 3.7	146	172	118	5.2	6.0	4.1
Johnson	3,936	4,014	4,011	- 1.9	- 1.9	167	230	107	4.2	5.7	2.7
Laramie	34,748	35,711	34,935	- 2.7	- 0.5	1,882	1,856	1,383	5.4	5.2	4.0
Lincoln	7,732	7,688	6,445	0.6	20.0	511	532	353	6.6	6.9	5.5
Natrona	38,097	38,428	39,212	- 0.9	- 2.8	2,567	2,653	2,217	6.7	6.9	5.7
Niobrara	1,604	1,646	1,680	- 2.6	- 4.5	112	136	81	7.0	8.3	4.8
Park	16,553	16,360	17,359	1.2	- 4.6	760	777	623	4.6	4.8	3.6
Platte	4,160	4,163	4,442	0.0	- 6.3	332	296	309	8.0	7.1	7.0
Sheridan	11,729	11,891	12,774	- 1.4	- 8.2	761	809	908	6.5	6.8	7.1
Sublette	2,995	3,025	2,538	- 1.0	18.0	109	141	101	3.7	4.7	4.0
Sweetwater	20,171	20,831	19,902	- 3.2	1.4	1,230	1,216	1,205	6.1	5.8	6.1
Teton	10,225	10,264	10,205	- 0.4	0.2	295	341	237	2.9	3.3	2.3
Uinta	10,984	10,845	10,982	1.3	0.0	654	725	620	6.0	6.7	5.6
Washakie	5,403	5,613	5,548	- 3.7	- 2.6	359	347	258	6.6	6.2	4.7
Weston	3,606	3,625	3,794	- 0.5	- 5.0	202	207	161	5.6	5.7	4.2

The ESC wishes to stress that the data contained in this table are only estimates. The data for the current month is a preliminary estimate and will be revised next month, and revised yet again in about one year. On an annual average basis, the accuracy of these estimates may vary from the actual figures by as much as eight percent, plus or minus.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	AUG 1985[2]	JUL 1985[1]	AUG 1984	JUL 1985	AUG 1984
	Total	Total	Total	to AUG 1985	to AUG 1985
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	204.7	205.1	206.0	- 0.2	- 0.6
Manufacturing	8.7	8.5	8.7	2.3	0.0
Durable Goods	4.3	4.2	4.5	2.4	- 4.4
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.3	4.8
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	196.0	196.6	197.3	- 0.3	- 0.7
Mining	27.2	26.4	28.0	3.0	- 2.9
Contract Construction	12.1	12.7	15.5	- 4.7	- 21.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	15.2	15.4	16.1	- 1.3	- 5.6
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.1	3.3	- 3.2	- 9.1
Transportation except Railroads	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 1.7
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.5	6.5	6.8	0.0	- 4.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	44.2	44.7	46.8	- 1.1	- 5.6
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.2	8.9	- 1.1	2.2
Retail Trade	35.0	35.5	38.0	- 1.4	- 7.9
Food Stores	5.1	5.2	5.0	- 1.9	2.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.3	6.4	6.8	- 1.6	- 7.4
Eating & Drinking Places	11.3	11.5	13.2	- 1.7	- 14.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.0	8.1	8.1	- 1.2	- 1.2
Services	40.7	41.1	35.8	- 1.0	13.7
Personal Services	1.8	1.7	2.0	5.9	- 10.0
Medical & Other Health Services	6.3	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0
Government	48.7	48.2	47.0	1.0	3.6
Federal Government	9.3	9.3	8.3	0.0	12.0
State & Local Government	39.4	38.9	38.7	1.3	1.8
State Government	12.4	12.6	12.2	- 1.6	1.6
Local Government	27.0	26.2	26.5	3.1	1.9

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING[1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands) AUG 1985[2] Total	JUL 1985[3] Total	AUG 1984 Total	% Change on Total Emp. JUL 1985 to AUG 1985	AUG 1984 to AUG 1985
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	33.6	33.6	34.4	0.0	- 2.3
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	32.1	32.1	33.0	0.0	- 2.7
Mining	4.8	4.6	5.8	4.3	- 17.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.9	- 17.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	- 16.7
Contract Construction	2.9	3.0	2.5	- 3.3	16.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 4.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.2	9.2	9.2	0.0	0.0
Wholesale Trade	3.6	3.6	3.3	0.0	9.1
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.9	0.0	- 5.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 5.9
Services	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 1.7
Government	5.8	5.8	5.7	0.0	1.8
Federal Government	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	- 28.6
State & Local Government	5.3	5.2	5.0	1.9	6.0
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.4	31.1	30.4	- 2.3	0.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.2	1.2	- 8.3	- 8.3
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.3	29.9	29.2	- 2.0	0.3
Contract Construction	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	- 6.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.6	3.9	- 8.3	- 15.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.3	7.4	7.6	- 1.4	- 3.9
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.4	6.5	6.7	- 1.5	- 4.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.5	5.7	5.1	- 3.5	7.8
Government	9.8	9.9	9.0	- 1.0	8.9
Federal Government	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.8	12.5
State & Local Government	7.2	7.2	6.6	0.0	9.1

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Dick Sadler, Executive Director.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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WYOMING

VOL. 22 NO. 6 NOV. 1985

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Aug. '85	Sept. '85
Labor Force	257,366	250,745
Employment	241,849	236,687
Unemployment	15,517	14,058
Rate (Raw)	6.0	5.6
Rate (S.A.)	6.8	6.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.13	$13.68
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	45.0	44.2
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.0	7.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$11.93	$12.04
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.3	43.8
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	323.5	324.5
Denver (Bimonthly)		358.0
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.4	+3.2'

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of* Trends *be sure to see these articles:

- Wyoming Ranks First
- Rocky Mountain Nonfarm Personal Income
- Nationally, Working Women Increasing
- Wyoming's Full-Time vs. Part-Time

THE NATIONAL SCENE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that in the U.S. unemployment totaled 8.3 million out of a civilian labor force of 115.8 million in September, seasonally adjusted. The unemployment rate, at 7.1 percent, was about the same as in August which recorded a rate of 7.0 percent. In September the average duration of unemployment was 15.5 weeks.

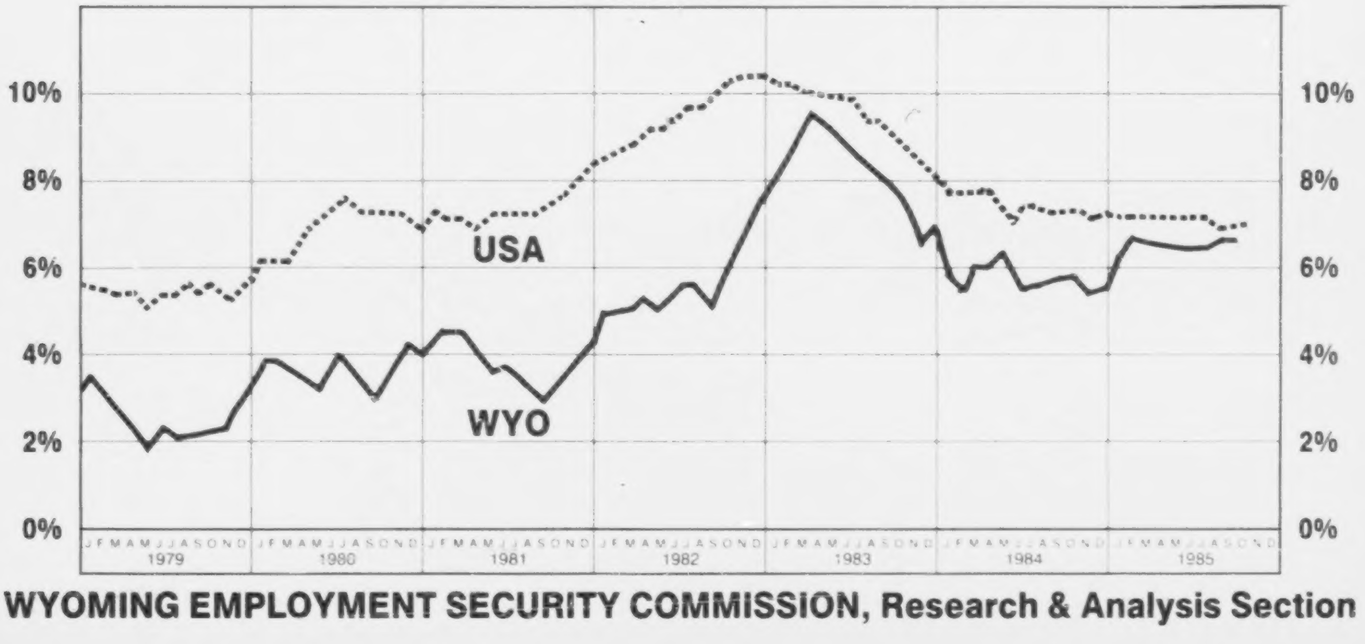
OCTOBER RATE REMAINS AT 7.1 PERCENT FOR U.S.

The recently released national unemployment rate for October remained the same as in September — 7.1 percent seasonally adjusted.

IN WYOMING

Wyoming's unemployment rate for September, at 5.6 percent, was down seasonally from the August rate of 6.0 percent and was the lowest rate recorded thus far in 1985. Preliminary data indicates that unemployment will start its seasonal upturn in October

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

The September rate compares to 4.7 percent a year ago. The highest September rate on record was 6.9 percent in 1983 and the lowest was 2.3 percent in 1979.

The Wyoming seasonally adjusted September rate of 6.7 percent continued slightly under the U.S. rate of 7.1 percent.

The Wyoming labor force continues to remain stagnant - down over one percent on the average, statewide, through the third quarter of this year as compared to the same nine months in 1984. September's Wyoming labor force, at 250,700, indicated a monthly downturn of almost three percent and continued to lose workers on an annual basis - almost four percent as compared to September 1984.

COUNTY TRENDS

Fremont County continues to have both the highest unemployment, 8.3 percent, and the greatest annual labor force loss in the state. Albany County, with a labor force dominated by state and local government employees, had the lowest unemployment, at 3.3 percent. Niobrara County had the fewest jobseekers - 116 unemployed.

Only two counties indicated substantial annual labor force growth in September. Lincoln and Sublette counties were both up over 16 percent in construction related employment gains.

NEIGHBORING STATES

The most current rates available for Wyoming's surrounding states are unrevised, not seasonally adjusted August rates. Montana (6.5) and Idaho (6.8) had higher rates when compared to Wyoming's August rate of 6.0. The remaining states of Utah, Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota had lower rates of 5.1, 5.4, 4.9 and 4.3 percent respectively. West Virginia, at 12.4 percent, had the highest rate in the United States and New Hampshire had the lowest rate at 3.4 percent.

WYOMING FIRST QUARTER 1985 WAGES UP 1.3 PERCENT

Recently compiled employer contribution data indicates an annual gain of 1.3 percent in the average weekly wage for the first quarter of 1985. The all industry average of $352 a week, about $18,300 a year, included over 16,600 firms employing over 182,800 workers covered by the Wyoming Unemployment Insurance law. The national inflation rate, consumer price index, was up 3.6 percent annually during the same time frame.

Back in the "good old days," wages were up 12.2 percent annually in 1979, 12.6 percent in 1980, and 10.3 percent in 1981. In 1982 the annual gain had dropped to 4.8 percent and in 1983 the average weekly wage, at $341, was down 1.5 percent from 1982. Among the 50 states, Wyoming, which had the only annual pay decline in 1983, was just 1.7 percent above the national average. In 1984 the average weekly wage, at $349, in Wyoming was up 2.5 percent annually. In 1984 Wyoming ranked 14th among the states and had about the same average weekly wage as the U.S. average of $353.

In the first quarter of 1985 Campbell County had the highest average weekly wage of $455, or about $23,700 a year, followed by Sweetwater County at $439 a week. Teton County, at $235, had the lowest average weekly wage among the counties.

WYOMING RANKS FIRST

Wyoming's nonfarm personal income increased 3.1 percent in the second quarter of this year ranking it first in the nation. Payroll increases in manufacturing, construction, private service and government were all above the national average. In fact, Wyoming's construction payroll represented the largest increase in the country.

All Rocky Mountain states, except Montana and Idaho, reflected Wyoming's growth. As a whole, the Rocky Mountain region showed a 1.2 percent increase in nonfarm personal income, 0.1 percent above the national average.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME

Percent Change

		Payroll						
	Nonfarm Personal Income	Manufacturing	Construction	Mining	Private Service	Government	Index % Change US=100	Rank
Rocky Mountain	1.2	0.2	0.9	1.4	1.9	2.6	109	—
Wyoming	3.1	4.2	16.6	0.8	3.4	5.7	282	1
Utah	1.3	2.5	3.6	-10.9	2.3	3.3	118	9
Colorado	1.2	0.2	0.2	-0.7	2.0	2.2	109	14
Idaho	0.7	3.8	5.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	64	35
Montana	0.1	-0.7	-6.5	0.3	0.5	1.6	9	48

NATIONALLY, WORKING WOMEN INCREASING

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of working women in the U.S. rose by 870,000 between the first and second quarters of 1984. There were 46.1 million women with jobs during the second quarter of the year, 2.5 million more than at the same time in 1983.

Overall, 54 percent of all women now participate in the labor force nationally. Sixty-eight percent of women 25 to 54 are now working and 71.3 percent of all employed women are working full-time.

Six out of every 10 mothers with preschool or school-age children are in the labor force. A record 19.5 million women with children under 18 including 19.5 million whose youngest children are under six, are working or looking for work.

The Wyoming 1984 annual average saw 58.4 percent of women participating in the labor force with 55.3 percent being employed. This compares to 82.5 percent of men in the labor force and 76.7 percent of them employed. In the U.S., women will account for nearly two-thirds of the labor force growth from 1982 to 1995.

WYOMING'S FULL-TIME VS. PART-TIME

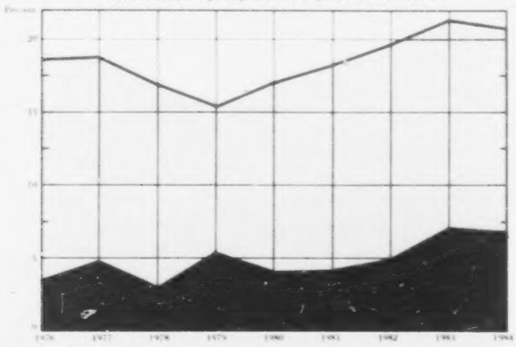
The quality of a person's job is an important indicator of economic well-being, perhaps as important as employment itself. Unemployment rates alone cannot provide a complete picture of economic health, since a person is officially counted as "employed" if he or she works during the survey week (the calendar week that contains the 12th of the month). Consequently, it is important to consider the full-time and part-time status of those employed.

A significant trend has emerged in Wyoming during the 1980's. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the percentage of part-time workers has continued to grow since 1979, except during 1984, which saw a small decline of about one-half percent. See Graph 1. More important, is that of those part-time workers, an increasing number are involuntary part-time. Involuntary part-time workers are those who have their hours cut to less than 34 due to economic reasons. The black area of Graph 1 represents the percentage of involuntary part-time workers.

Graph 2 shows the number of full-time workers declining since 1979. It also shows a bottoming out in 1983 when the recession hit Wyoming. During poor economic conditions employers cut hours and benefits, and many workers are left with part-time work.

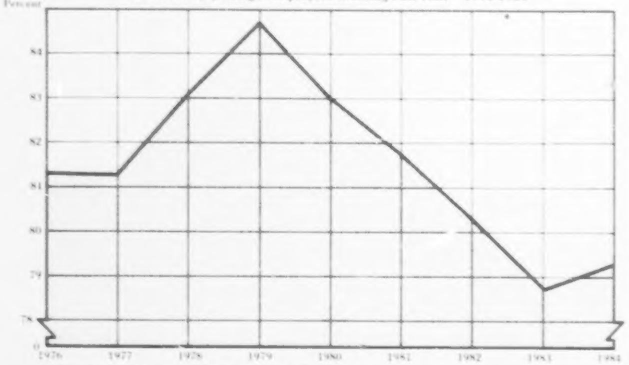
It appears that the trend has begun to reverse itself in 1984, however, the percentage of full-time versus part-time is not at levels previously experienced in 1982, and it looks as though Wyoming's employers are enjoying the lower costs and greater flexibility of part-time employees.

Graph 1
Percent of Wyoming's Employees Working Part-Time 1976-1984



*Black area represents involuntary part-time
Prepared by W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, October, 1985

Graph 2
Percent of Wyoming's Employees Working Full-Time 1976-1984



Prepared by W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, October, 1985

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS SECOND QUARTER 1985

	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transp.	Health Care	Misc.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	101.5	104.7	91.1	96.3	98.2	112.6	108.0
Evanston	104.8	104.6	107.7	91.6	100.1	105.6	109.4
Neighboring Cities:							
Billings, MT	105.5	110.5	119.0	85.2	96.1	113.9	102.5
Denver, CO	108.9	105.0	136.8	75.1	110.4	111.1	101.9
Omaha, NE	95.7	94.3	92.8	96.5	93.6	90.3	100.4
Rapid City, SD	96.1	105.6	91.0	86.0	97.5	110.8	94.2
Salt Lake City, UT	101.7	100.6	97.9	95.3	102.2	103.2	107.1
Twin Falls, ID	97.1	100.2	94.4	91.6	98.7	104.9	96.8
Highest U.S. City	139.2 Anchorage AK	134.0 Anchorage AK	222.5 San Francisco CA	175.3 New York NY	132.6 San Diego CA	183.4 Anchorage AK	132.1 Anchorage AK
Lowest U.S. City	89.2 Gadsen AL	88.6 Akron OH	70.7 Gadsen AL	52.5 Tacoma WA	77.8 Asheville NC	76.8 Gleno Falls NY	88.6 Canton OH

Source: ACCRA* American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
September 1985	324.5	309.9	353.8	267.7	209.6	319.7	408.3
Annual % Change	3.2	1.9	3.6	6.1	2.6	1.9	6.6

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
September 1985	320.5	309.3	347.2	266.8	208.7	321.1	406.3
Annual % Change	2.7	1.8	3.1	6.0	2.7	1.6	6.6

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	SEP 1985[1]	AUG 1985[1]	SEP 1984[2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	250,745	257,366	260,386	- 2.6	- 3.7
Unemployment	14,058	15,517	12,277	- 9.4	14.5
Employed Labor Force	236,687	241,849	248,109	- 2.1	- 4.6
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	195,600	195,600	199,499	0.0	- 2.0
b. Agriculture[3]	16,170	16,170	16,469	0.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	5.6% 6.7%*	6.0% 6.8%*	4.7% 5.7%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.9% 7.1%*	6.9% 7.0%*	7.1% 7.4%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.5%	1.6%	1.2%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 604.66	$ 590.85	$ 565.48	2.3	6.9
Average Weekly Hours	44.2	45.0	43.7	- 1.8	1.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.68	$ 13.13	$ 12.94	4.2	5.7
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	14,221	16,040	11,082	- 11.3	28.3
a. Initial	2,160	2,244	1,580	- 3.7	36.7
Weeks Compensated	10,383	13,882	8,432	- 25.2	23.1
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,585,087	$ 2,072,430	$ 1,114,231	- 23.5	42.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 151.43	$ 148.52	$ 131.94	2.0	14.8
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,842	4,614	3,565	- 16.7	7.8
Non-Ag. Openings Received	3,927	5,603	4,048	- 29.9	3.0
Non-Ag. Placements	3,307	3,973	3,492	- 16.8	- 5.3
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 527.35	$ 516.57	$ 515.68	2.1	2.3
Average Weekly Hours	43.8	43.3	44.0	1.2	- 0.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.04	$ 11.93	$ 11.72	0.9	2.7
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	324.5	323.5	314.5	0.3	3.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities	305.8	307.2	309.3	- 0.5	- 1.1
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	309.9	309.7	304.2	0.1	1.9

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	SEP 1985	AUG 1985	SEP 1984	%CHANGE AUG-SEP	%CHANGE SEP-SEP	SEP 1985	AUG 1985	SEP 1984	SEP 1985	AUG 1985	SEP 1984
Statewide	250,745	257,366	260,386	- 2.6	- 3.7	14,058	15,517	12,277	5.6	6.0	4.7
Albany	14,450	14,355	15,485	0.7	- 6.7	475	557	460	3.3	3.9	3.0
Big Horn	4,918	4,866	5,231	1.1	- 6.0	340	361	259	6.9	7.4	5.0
Campbell	18,960	19,694	19,204	- 3.7	- 1.3	1,136	1,199	809	6.0	6.1	4.2
Carbon	9,329	9,401	10,071	- 0.8	- 7.4	592	631	421	6.3	6.7	4.2
Converse	7,312	7,436	7,556	- 1.7	- 3.2	493	579	374	6.7	7.8	5.0
Crook	2,907	2,852	2,979	1.9	- 2.4	202	157	108	6.9	5.5	3.6
Fremont	16,302	16,566	18,045	- 1.6	- 9.7	1,348	1,607	1,338	8.3	9.7	7.4
Goshen	6,787	6,771	7,078	0.2	- 4.1	294	316	326	4.3	4.7	4.6
Hot Springs	2,809	2,794	3,016	0.5	- 6.9	121	146	112	4.3	5.2	3.7
Johnson	3,795	3,933	3,933	- 3.5	- 3.5	165	167	92	4.3	4.2	2.3
Laramie	33,763	35,172	34,899	- 4.0	- 3.3	1,565	1,894	1,448	4.6	5.4	4.1
Lincoln	7,786	7,675	6,706	1.4	16.1	451	510	305	5.8	6.6	4.6
Natrona	37,476	38,347	38,955	- 2.3	- 3.8	2,262	2,571	2,035	6.0	6.7	5.2
Niobrara	1,693	1,602	1,808	5.7	- 6.4	116	112	84	6.8	7.0	4.7
Park	14,912	16,473	15,939	- 9.5	- 6.4	698	759	565	4.7	4.6	3.5
Platte	4,291	4,154	4,791	3.3	- 10.4	285	332	283	6.6	8.0	5.9
Sheridan	11,346	11,721	12,253	- 3.2	- 7.4	725	762	847	6.4	6.5	6.9
Sublette	3,024	2,933	2,590	3.1	16.8	176	109	81	5.8	3.7	3.1
Sweetwater	20,355	20,311	20,475	0.2	- 0.6	1,214	1,237	1,117	6.0	6.1	5.5
Teton	8,728	10,221	8,691	- 14.6	0.4	319	295	259	3.7	2.9	3.0
Uinta	11,000	11,088	11,295	- 0.8	- 2.6	601	656	614	5.5	5.9	5.4
Washakie	5,222	5,399	5,530	- 3.3	- 5.6	267	358	199	5.1	6.6	3.6
Weston	3,579	3,603	3,856	- 0.7	- 7.2	212	202	140	5.9	5.6	3.6

The ESC wishes to stress that the data contained in this table are only estimates. The data for the current month is a preliminary estimate and will be revised next month, and revised yet again in about one year. On an annual average basis, the accuracy of these estimates may vary from the actual figures by as much as eight percent, plus or minus.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	SEP 1985[2]	AUG 1985[3]	SEP 1984	AUG 1985 to SEP 1985	SEP 1984 to SEP 1985
	Total	Total	Total		
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	204.0	205.5	202.8	- 0.7	0.6
Manufacturing	8.6	8.7	8.8	- 1.1	- 2.3
Durable Goods	4.2	4.3	4.5	- 2.3	- 6.7
Nondurable Goods	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	195.4	196.8	194.0	- 0.7	0.7
Mining	26.3	27.1	26.9	- 3.0	- 2.2
Contract Construction	11.6	12.3	15.1	- 5.7	- 23.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	15.0	15.3	15.8	- 2.0	- 5.1
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	- 9.1
Transportation except Railroads	5.7	5.9	5.8	- 3.4	- 1.7
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.3	6.4	6.7	- 1.6	- 6.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.4	44.3	45.1	- 2.0	- 3.8
Wholesale Trade	9.0	9.1	9.0	- 1.1	0.0
Retail Trade	34.3	35.1	36.1	- 2.3	- 5.0
Food Stores	5.0	5.1	5.0	- 2.0	0.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.2	6.4	6.4	- 3.1	- 3.1
Eating & Drinking Places	11.1	11.3	12.1	- 1.8	- 8.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Services	38.7	40.6	33.6	- 4.7	15.2
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.0	10.0
Medical & Other Health Services	6.4	6.3	6.3	1.6	1.6
Government	52.4	49.2	49.5	6.5	5.9
Federal Government	9.3	9.3	7.3	0.0	27.4
State & Local Government	43.0	39.9	42.3	7.8	1.7
State Government	12.8	12.4	12.5	3.2	2.4
Local Government	30.3	27.5	29.8	10.2	1.7

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING[1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	SEP 1985[2]	AUG 1985[3]	SEP 1984	AUG 1985	SEP 1984
	Total	Total	Total	to SEP 1985	to SEP 1985
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	33.7	33.8	34.5	- 0.3	- 2.3
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.8	0.7	0.8	14.3	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.5	0.4	0.4	25.0	25.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	32.2	32.4	33.2	- 0.6	- 3.0
Mining	4.6	4.8	5.7	- 4.2	- 19.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.2	4.3	5.2	- 2.3	- 19.2
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.4	0.5	0.5	- 20.0	- 20.0
Contract Construction	2.9	2.9	2.5	0.0	16.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.0	2.1	2.1	- 4.8	- 4.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.1	9.2	9.3	- 1.1	- 2.2
Wholesale Trade	3.5	3.6	3.4	- 2.8	2.9
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	5.9	0.0	- 5.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 5.9
Services	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 1.7
Government	6.2	6.0	6.0	3.3	3.3
Federal Government	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	- 28.6
State & Local Government	5.7	5.5	5.3	3.6	7.5
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.2	30.6	30.4	- 1.3	- 0.7
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.8	29.3	29.1	- 1.7	- 1.0
Contract Construction	1.3	1.4	1.5	- 7.1	- 13.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.3	3.7	0.0	- 10.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.2	7.4	7.5	- 2.7	- 4.0
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	6.3	6.4	6.6	- 1.6	- 4.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.6	5.2	- 5.4	1.9
Government	10.0	9.9	9.5	1.0	5.3
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.4	0.0	12.5
State & Local Government	7.3	7.2	7.1	1.4	2.8

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag. establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Dick Sadler, Executive Director.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643

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12/27/85

S8895-1

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 22 NO. 7 DEC. 1985

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Sept. '85	Oct. '85
Labor Force	252,142	246,675
Employment	238,053	231,604
Unemployment	14,089	15,071
Rate (Raw)	5.6	6.1
Rate (S.A.)	6.7	6.9
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.57	$13.37
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.5	43.2
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.1	7.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.00	$11.98
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.8	43.1
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	324.5	325.5
Denver (Bimonthly)	358.0	
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.2	+3.2

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

THE NATION

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continued at 7.1 percent in October for the U.S.A. — down a bit from the 7.3 percent recorded in October 1984.

IN WYOMING

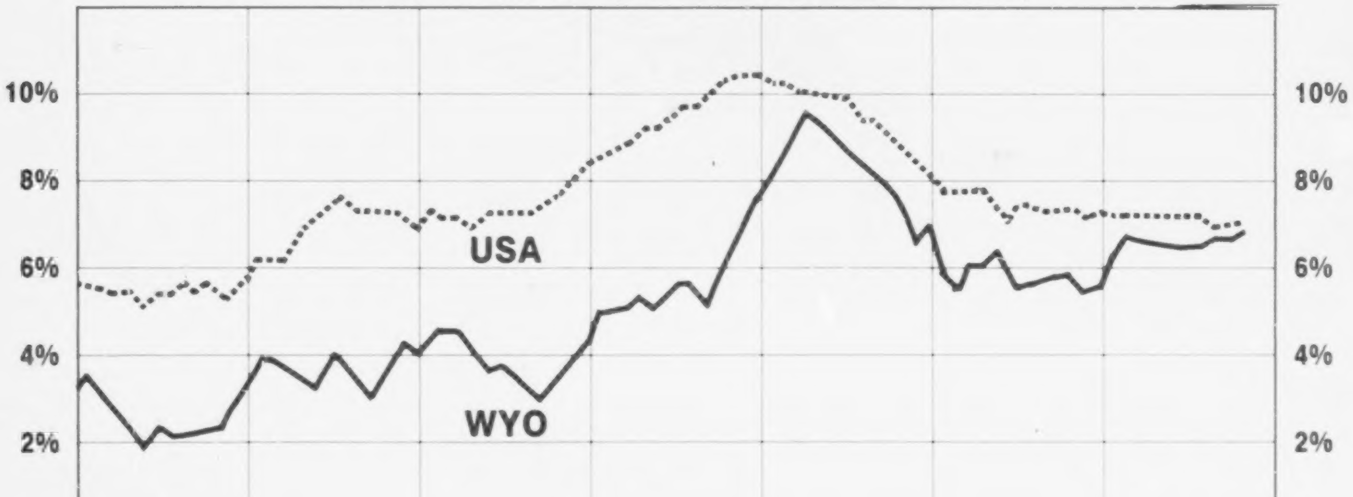
Wyoming's unemployment rate for October, at 6.1 percent, was up seasonally from the September rate of 5.6 percent — the lowest rate recorded thus far in 1985. Historical trends indicate that unemployment will continue its seasonal upturn through January or February of next year.

The October rate compares to 5.0 percent a year ago. The highest October unemployment on record for the state was 6.6 percent in 1983 and the lowest was 2.5 percent in 1979.

The Wyoming seasonally adjusted October rate of 6.9 percent continued just slightly under the U.S. rate of 7.1 percent.

October's Wyoming labor force, at 246,700, indicated a seasonal monthly downturn of over two percent and continued to lose workers on an annual basis at a rate of almost four percent. During the first three quarters of 1985, the statewide labor force declined an average of one percent from 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

Fremont County continues to have the greatest annual labor force loss in the state while Lincoln County continued with the highest labor force gain. Albany County, with a labor force heavily weighted with government employees, had the lowest unemployment, at 3.9 percent. Hot Springs County had the fewest jobseekers, 113 unemployed, followed by Niobrara County with 149 unemployed. The highest unemployment rate was in Niobrara County, the state's least populated, at 9.0 percent, followed by Fremont County at 8.2 percent.

Only two counties showed substantial annual labor force growth in October — Lincoln and Sublette counties were up 17 and 20 percent in construction-related employment gains. Sweetwater County also indicated over-the-year employment growth.

OTHER STATES

September unemployment rates, unadjusted for seasonality, are the most current data available for other states. Montana (6.3) and Idaho (5.8) had higher unemployment when compared to Wyoming's September rate of 5.6 percent. The remaining contiguous states of Utah, Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota had lower rates of 5.2, 5.0, 4.6 and 4.0 percent respectively. West Virginia, at 12.6 percent continued with the highest unemployment in the United States and New Hampshire had the lowest at 2.8 percent.

WYOMING SECOND QUARTER 1985 WAGES UP 3.5 PERCENT

Recently compiled employer contribution data reflects an annual gain of 3.5 percent in the average weekly wage for the second quarter of 1985. The all industry average of $358 a week, about $18,600 a year, included over 16,600 firms employing almost 192,400 workers covered by the Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Law. The national inflation rate, consumer price index, was up 3.7 percent annually during the same time frame.

In 1984, the Wyoming average weekly wage, at $349, ranked 14th among the states and compared to the U.S. average of $353.

WYOMING EARNINGS

Recently released figures from the United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis show many of Wyoming's "bread and butter" industries on a decline. Earnings due to Wyoming's mining industry fell from 20.2 percent of the state's personal income in the first quarter of 1982 to 15.1 percent as of the second quarter of 1985. See Graph 1.

Construction has also seen better days. During 1979 construction accounted for over 10 percent of the state's personal income. It fell to 5.4 percent in 1983 and was pegged at 6.9 percent for the second quarter of 1985. Increased construction in the [illegible] corner of the state was responsible for this upturn.

On the other side of the coin, government and services reached all time highs for the second quarter of 1985, accounting for 23.7 percent and 13.6 percent of the state's personal income, respectively.

ILLITERATE AMERICA

According to the book **Illiterate America** by Jonathan Kozol, more than 25 million Americans cannot read the warnings on a can of pesticide, the front page of a newspaper, or the application forms for many good paying jobs. It is estimated that another 35 million read below the level to function successfully in our society.

The U.S. now ranks 49th in literacy among 158 of the nations included in the United Nations. This book estimates that $100 billion are lost annually in earnings, due to illiteracy.

HOT OFF THE PRESS

The Research and Analysis Section of the Employment Security Commission has recently published two sources of labor market information. The **1986 Annual Planning Report** is a comprehensive report which combines most of the programs in Research and Analysis along with other sources, to analyze labor market development and related problems in the state of Wyoming and its counties.

The **1984 Occupational Employment Statistics, Selected Nonmanufacturing** publication contains the results of a survey conducted in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This report estimates the occupational employment of selected nonmanufacturing industries in Wyoming.

Both publications are available from the Research and Analysis Section and are free.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
October 1985	325.5	309.8	354.4	269.9	211.1	320.9	410.5
Annual % Change	3.2	1.8	3.9	6.3	2.6	1.7	6.5

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

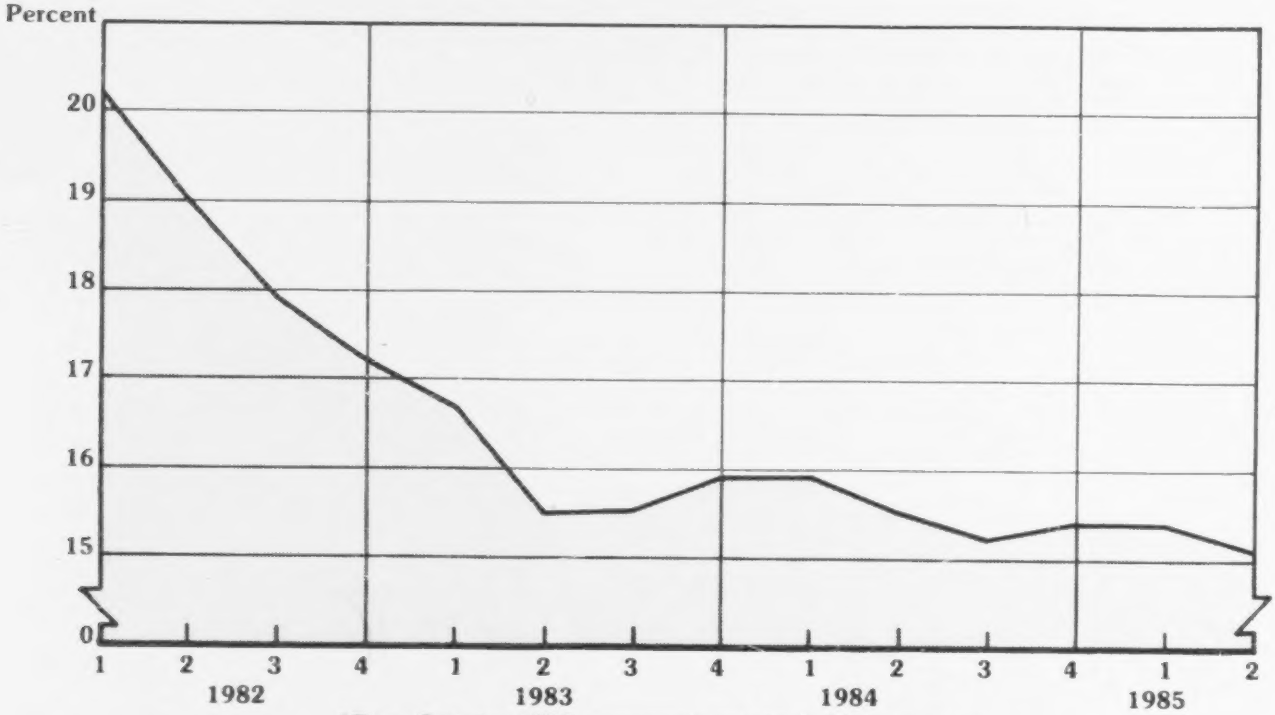
	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
October 1985	321.3	309.3	347.5	268.9	210.2	322.2	408.5
Annual % Change	2.9	1.7	3.6	6.2	2.6	1.4	6.5

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS PUBLICATIONS

- **1986 Wyoming Annual Planning Report;** a comprehensive analysis of labor market developments for the state and its counties.
- **State and County Summary of Covered Employment Annual Report;** gives average employment and average weekly wages by industry for the state and its counties for 1981, 1982, and 1983.
- **Third Quarter 1985 Report of Applicants and Job Openings;** comes from information supplied by Wyoming's 16 Job Service Centers entailing an analysis of job openings and applicants and characteristics of both.
- **Occupational Employment Statistics, Manufacturing and Hospitals in Wyoming: 1983;** based on a sample of these industries, this report identifies the staffing patterns and occupations comprising these industries.
- **The Statistical Review of Wyoming;** not published since the mid-1970's, this 150-page report compiles all the significant data generated by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission from 1939 to 1984.
- **Wyoming Occupational Outlook;** this report projects industry and occupational growth in Wyoming up to 1990. It also provides information concerning the number of expected job openings in many occupations.

GRAPH 1

Wyoming Mining Earnings as a Percent of Total Earnings
First Quarter 1982 – Second Quarter 1985



*First Quarter 1982 represents mining's highest point.
Prepared by W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, December, 1985.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	OCT 1985 [1]	SEP 1985 [1]	OCT 1984 [2]	Percent change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	246,675	252,142	256,178	- 2.2	- 3.7
Unemployment	15,071	14,089	12,698	7.0	18.7
Employed Labor Force	231,604	238,053	243,480	- 2.7	- 4.9
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	191,500	195,600	195,440	- 2.1	- 2.0
b. Agriculture[3]	12,936	16,170	13,175	- 20.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	6.1% 6.9%*	5.6% 6.7%*	5.0% 5.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.8% 7.1%*	6.9% 7.1%*	7.0% 7.3%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 577.58	$ 590.30	$ 555.54	- 2.2	4.0
Average Weekly Hours	43.2	43.5	42.8	- 0.7	0.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.37	$ 13.57	$ 12.98	- 1.5	3.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	17,633	14,221	14,085	24.0	25.2
a. Initial	3,486	2,160	2,468	61.4	41.2
Weeks Compensated	13,284	10,383	10,113	28.0	31.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,031,651	$ 1,585,087	$ 1,322,076	28.2	53.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 152.29	$ 151.43	$ 129.78	0.6	17.3
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,595	3,842	3,184	- 6.4	12.9
Non-Ag. Openings Received	3,438	3,927	3,214	- 12.5	7.0
Non-Ag. Placements	3,137	3,307	3,136	- 5.1	0.0
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 516.34	$ 525.60	$ 500.26	- 1.8	3.2
Average Weekly Hours	43.1	43.8	43.2	- 1.6	- 0.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.98	$ 12.00	$ 11.58	- 0.2	3.5
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	325.5	324.5	315.3	0.3	3.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities	308.0	305.8	309.4	0.7	- 0.5
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	309.8	309.9	304.4	0.0	1.8

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	OCT 1985	SEP 1985	OCT 1984	%CHANGE SEP-OCT	%CHANGE OCT-OCT	OCT 1985	SEP 1985	OCT 1984	OCT 1985	SEP 1985	OCT 1984
Statewide	246,675	252,142	256,178	- 2.2	- 3.7	15,071	14,089	12,698	6.1	5.6	5.0
Albany	14,728	14,602	15,612	0.9	- 5.7	575	475	411	3.9	3.3	2.6
Big Horn	4,939	4,966	5,217	- 0.5	- 5.3	351	340	247	7.1	6.8	4.7
Campbell	18,579	19,001	19,008	- 2.2	- 2.3	1,125	1,146	930	6.1	6.0	4.9
Carbon	9,222	9,502	9,761	- 2.9	- 5.5	702	594	512	7.6	6.2	5.2
Converse	7,028	7,316	7,274	- 3.9	- 3.4	496	494	349	7.1	6.7	4.8
Crook	2,807	2,917	2,908	- 3.8	- 3.5	197	202	121	7.0	6.9	4.2
Fremont	16,211	16,312	18,024	- 0.6	- 10.1	1,336	1,349	1,259	8.2	8.3	7.0
Goshen	7,090	6,787	7,409	4.5	- 4.3	285	294	272	4.0	4.3	3.7
Hot Springs	2,770	2,807	3,021	- 1.3	- 8.3	113	121	108	4.1	4.3	3.6
Johnson	3,784	3,798	3,982	- 0.4	- 5.0	188	165	137	5.0	4.3	3.4
Laramie	33,995	34,719	34,481	- 2.1	- 1.4	1,686	1,571	1,587	5.0	4.5	4.6
Lincoln	7,251	7,820	6,192	- 7.3	17.1	459	452	352	6.3	5.8	5.7
Natrona	37,351	37,765	38,850	- 1.1	- 3.9	2,390	2,269	1,961	6.4	6.0	5.0
Niobrara	1,647	1,699	1,768	- 3.1	- 6.8	149	116	119	9.0	6.8	6.7
Park	12,990	14,582	14,036	- 10.9	- 7.5	723	695	543	5.6	4.8	3.9
Platte	4,090	4,298	4,564	- 4.8	- 10.4	295	285	240	7.2	6.6	5.3
Sheridan	10,990	11,296	12,123	- 2.7	- 9.3	771	727	914	7.0	6.4	7.5
Sublette	3,080	3,080	2,569	0.0	19.9	174	177	56	5.7	5.8	2.2
Sweetwater	20,664	20,501	20,321	0.8	1.7	1,358	1,217	1,143	6.6	5.9	5.6
Teton	6,833	8,486	7,125	- 19.5	- 4.1	410	318	397	6.0	3.7	5.6
Uinta	11,692	11,103	12,325	5.3	- 5.1	743	602	648	6.4	5.4	5.3
Washakie	5,342	5,196	5,763	2.8	- 7.3	280	267	237	5.2	5.1	4.1
Weston	3,590	3,589	3,846	0.0	- 6.7	266	213	151	7.4	5.9	3.9

The ESC wishes to stress that the data contained in this table are only estimates. The data for the current month is a preliminary estimate and will be revised next month, and revised yet again in about one year. On an annual average basis, the accuracy of these estimates may vary from the actual figures by as much as eight percent, plus or minus.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	OCT 1985[2]	SEP 1985[3]	OCT 1984	SEP 1985 to OCT 1985	OCT 1984 to OCT 1985
	Total	Total	Total		
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	203.1	205.5	199.3	- 1.2	1.9
Manufacturing	8.7	8.6	9.2	1.2	- 5.4
Durable Goods	4.0	4.1	4.5	- 2.4	- 11.1
Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.4	4.7	6.8	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.0	9.1
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	194.4	196.9	190.1	- 1.3	2.3
Mining	26.6	26.7	26.8	- 0.4	- 0.7
Contract Construction	10.6	11.5	14.1	- 7.8	- 24.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.6	16.8	15.7	- 1.2	5.7
Railroad Transportation	4.5	4.7	3.3	- 4.3	36.4
Transportation except Railroads	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.3	6.4	6.7	- 1.6	- 6.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.4	43.4	44.5	0.0	- 2.5
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.0	8.9	1.1	2.2
Retail Trade	34.3	34.3	35.6	0.0	- 3.7
Food Stores	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 2.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.0	6.1	6.3	- 1.6	- 4.8
Eating & Drinking Places	11.3	11.3	12.0	0.0	- 5.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	8.0	8.0	- 1.3	0.0
Services	35.5	38.0	31.0	- 6.6	14.5
Personal Services	1.8	1.8	1.9	0.0	- 5.3
Medical & Other Health Services	6.2	6.4	6.3	- 3.1	- 1.6
Government	53.8	52.5	50.0	2.5	7.6
Federal Government	7.6	8.5	6.6	- 10.6	15.2
State & Local Government	46.2	44.0	43.4	5.0	6.5
State Government	13.4	12.7	13.1	5.5	2.3
Local Government	32.8	31.4	30.3	4.5	8.3

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING[1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	OCT 1985[2] Total	SEP 1985[3] Total	OCT 1984 Total	SEP 1985 to OCT 1985	OCT 1984 to OCT 1985
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	33.8	34.1	34.5	- 0.9	- 2.0
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	32.4	32.8	33.1	- 1.2	- 2.1
Mining	4.3	4.7	5.6	- 8.5	- 23.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.9	4.2	5.1	- 7.1	- 23.5
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	- 20.0
Contract Construction	3.0	2.9	2.4	3.4	25.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.3	9.2	9.4	1.1	- 1.1
Wholesale Trade	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.0	2.9
Retail Trade	5.8	5.7	6.0	1.8	- 3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.6	1.7	- 6.3	- 11.8
Services	5.7	5.9	5.9	- 3.4	0.0
Government	6.5	6.4	6.0	1.6	8.3
Federal Government	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	- 28.6
State & Local Government	6.0	5.8	5.3	3.4	13.2
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.7	31.2	30.2	- 1.6	1.7
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.3	29.7	28.9	- 1.3	1.4
Contract Construction	1.3	1.4	1.5	- 7.1	- 13.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.9	4.3	3.6	- 9.3	8.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.0	7.1	7.5	- 1.4	- 6.7
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.9	0.9	- 11.1	0.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.2	6.6	0.0	- 6.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.2	5.1	1.9	3.9
Government	10.2	10.0	9.5	2.0	7.4
Federal Government	2.6	2.7	2.3	- 3.7	13.0
State & Local Government	7.5	7.4	7.2	1.4	4.2

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag. establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Dick Sadler, Executive Director.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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2/2/86 58895-1

VOL. 23 NO. 1 JAN. 1986

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Oct. '85	Nov. '85
Labor Force	245,411	243,892
Employment	230,340	224,854
Unemployment	15,071	19,038
Rate (Raw)	6.1	7.8
Rate (S.A.)	6.9	8.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.66	$13.34
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.2	45.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.1	7.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$11.95	$11.95
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.3	43.3
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	325.5	326.6
Denver (Bimonthly)	359.4	
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.2	+3.6

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

THE NATIONAL SCENE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that in the U.S. unemployment totaled 8.1 million out of a civilian labor force of 116.1 million in November, seasonally adjusted. Adult women accounted for nearly 70 percent of the annual labor force growth of 2.0 million, or 1.7 percent.

The unemployment rate, at 7.0 percent, was about the same as in October and November 1984 with both recording rates of 7.1 percent. Half of the unemployed reported that they had lost their jobs and the average duration of unemployment rose to 16 weeks.

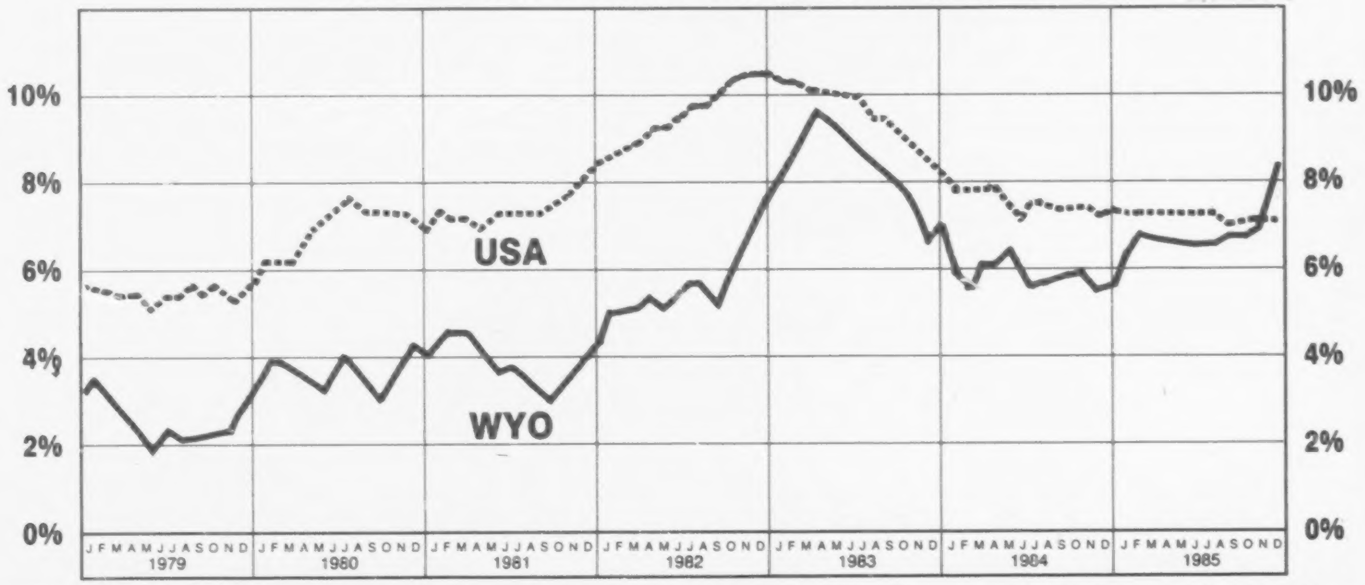
IN WYOMING

The seasonal nature of the Wyoming economy came into sharp focus during the second coldest November on record. Unemployment jumped over-the-month from 6.1 to 7.8 percent in November, due primarily to weather related layoffs in construction and mining.

The Wyoming seasonally adjusted rate of 8.3 percent jumped substantially above the U.S. level of 7.0 percent and compared to 5.6 percent in November 1984. Preliminary December data indicates that unemployment continues to escalate sharply and, if historical trends hold true, will not peak until January or February 1986.

Wyoming's November labor force, at 243,900, reflected the seasonal downturn from October and continued to lose workers on an annual basis - about two percent, compared to November 1984.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

COUNTY TRENDS

Lincoln County continued with the highest annual labor force gain while Fremont County again registered the greatest labor force loss. Albany County had the lowest unemployment at 4.9 percent. Niobrara County had the fewest jobseekers, 150 unemployed, followed by Sublette County with 172 jobseekers. The highest unemployment was in Fremont County, at 10.2 percent, followed by Converse and Niobrara counties both at 9.5 percent.

Only two counties indicated substantial annual labor force growth in November - Lincoln and Sublette counties were up 16 and17 percent in construction related employment gains. Campbell, Laramie and Sweetwater counties also indicated annual employment growth.

NEIGHBORING STATES

October unemployment rates, unadjusted for seasonality, are the most current data available for other states. Montana (6.8) and Idaho (6.2) had higher unemployment when compared to Wyoming's October rate of 6.1 percent. The remaining contiguous states of Utah, Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota had lower rates of 5.3, 5.5, 5.0 and 4.5 percent respectively. West Virginia, at 12.5 percent continued with the highest unemployment in the United States and New Hampshire had the lowest at 2.6 percent.

WORLD AGRICULTURE

The United States is considered one of the greatest agricultural nations in the world. Recently, much attention has been focused on the American farmer and his problems of making a living. Below are some interesting agricultural statistics from the ***A.C.A.*** (American Council of American Education Foundation Inc.) ***Food Globe.*** Copies of the pocket-sized "globe" are available from: A.C.A. Education Foundation, 1250 I Street Northwest, Suite 601, Washington D.C. 20005.

A.C.A. AGRICULTURE STATISTICS

	% of Population in Production of Agriculture [1]	% of Personal Spending Food Consumes [2]	Food/Fiber Trade Balance [3] (Billions)	Minutes Worked to Earn		
				1 lb. Pork	1 lb. Bread	doz. Eggs
United States	2.1	12.7	$ 24.7	17	3	5
Australia	5.6	17.1	$ 8.3	14	2	20
Brazil	37.4	41.0	$ 6.9	31	4	14
United Kingdom	2.0	17.3	$ 8.1	14	2	11
Soviet Union	15.8	33.7	$-15.2	40	8	73
Japan	10.4	21.5	$-16.9	43	7	9
China	70.0 [4]	60.0	$- 0.2	500	200	375
Italy	10.6	29.2	$- 9.2	20	2	10
France	8.2	18.5	$ 3.6	18	2	8
Canada	4.8	14.5	$ 2.3	11	9	6
Mexico	35.2	40.0	$- 1.2	33	3	11

Footnotes:

[1] 1981. Source: U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization.

[2] 1980. Source: U.N. ***Yearbook of National Accounts.*** It should be noted that this is the total expenditure for food, excluding alcoholic beverages, as a percent of total personal spending in a country.

[3] 1980. Source: U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization ***Trade Yearbook.***

[4] Percentage of the Labor force in Agriculture.

[5] Sources: For the Soviet Union, International Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S.D.A.; for the Peoples Republic of China, official reports; for all others, ***Retail Prices of Foreign Countries,*** U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics—U.S.D.A. Foreign Agricultural Service.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
November 1985	326.6	311.0	355.0	271.7	211.2	323.2	413.0
Annual % Change	3.6	2.3	4.1	6.6	2.9	2.2	6.6

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
November 1985	322.6	310.6	348.3	270.7	210.2	324.6	410.9
Annual % Change	3.4	2.3	4.2	6.6	2.9	2.0	6.6

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS – THIRD QUARTER 1985

	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Trans-portation	Health Care	Misc.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	99.3	97.6	87.5	96.5	96.1	111.2	108.5
Evanston	104.1	104.6	105.2	94.9	106.4	109.0	104.1
Neighboring Cities:							
Billings, MT	104.4	106.5	124.4	81.4	91.9	111.0	100.9
Denver, CO	107.6	105.8	134.9	75.1	110.1	111.7	98.7
Omaha, NE	96.0	93.4	90.1	96.3	93.9	98.2	102.1
Rapid City, SD	96.4	111.3	91.5	77.0	101.5	111.4	92.9
Salt Lake City, UT	101.7	102.9	97.2	93.0	101.9	105.5	106.6
Twin Falls, ID	93.3	96.2	91.7	64.3	96.4	108.3	98.7
Highest U.S. City	139.1 Anchorage AK	137.6 Anchorage AK	195.5 Fairfield CT	172.9 New York NY	136.3 Nashua NH	184.2 Anchorage AK	135.0 Anchorage AK
Lowest U.S. City	87.8 Joplin MO	88.2 Joplin MO	71.4 Murray KY	52.5 Seattle WA	77.9 Janesville WI	68.6 Dyersburg TN	86.4 Canton OH

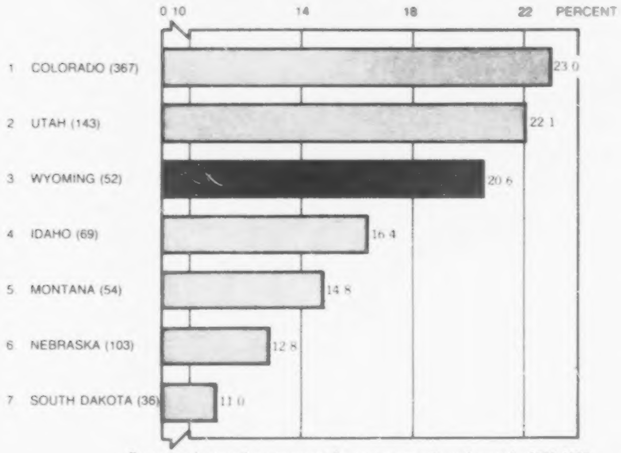
Source: AACRA American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

NEW JOB GROWTH

The U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, takes nationwide Bureau of Labor Statistics job growth projections and develops growth rates for the states. According to its most recent analysis, all states will gain jobs between 1983 and 1990. The largest growth in numbers will occur in California, Texas, and Florida, each of which will add more than a million jobs.

The fastest growth rates will be in Arizona (32.2 percent), Nevada (25.6 percent), and Florida (24.4 percent). Not all the gains will be in the Sun Belt, however, Alaska, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Wyoming are among the 10 states increasing by the largest percentage. Wyoming ranked 8th overall with a growth rate of 20.6 percent. Colorado had the fastest growth rate of Wyoming's neighbors at 23.0 percent. Please note the W.E.S.C. Analysts feel that the information included in this article did not take into consideration the current economic situation.

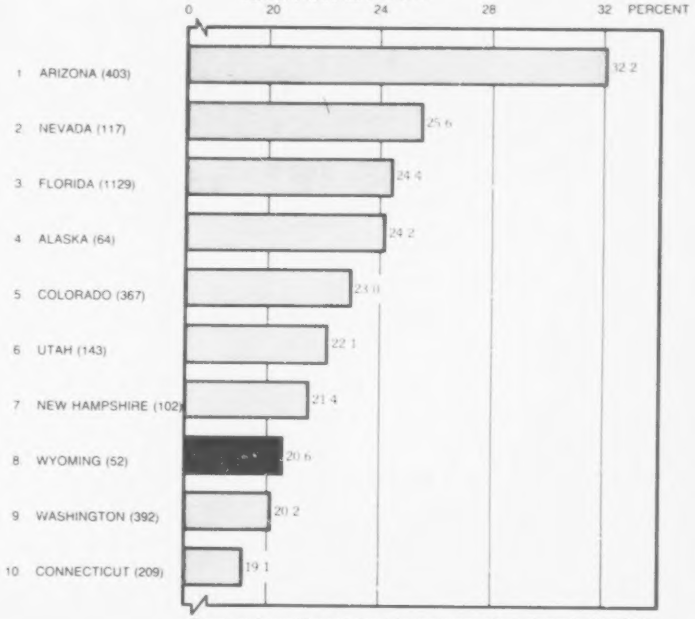
WYOMING AND NEIGHBORING STATES
NEW JOB GROWTH RATES
PERCENT CHANGE 1983-1990



Figures inside parenthesis represent the gain in new jobs in thousands, 1983-1990
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, December, 1985

TOP TEN STATES
NEW JOB GROWTH RATES

PERCENT CHANGE 1983-1990



Figures inside parenthesis represent the gain in new jobs in thousands, 1983-1990
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, December, 1985

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	NOV 1985 [1]	OCT 1985 [1]	NOV 1984 [2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	243,892	245,411	248,659	- 0.6	- 1.9
Unemployment	19,038	15,071	13,130	26.3	45.0
Employed Labor Force	224,854	230,340	235,529	- 2.4	- 4.5
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	189,900	191,500	191,813	- 0.8	- 1.0
b. Agriculture[3]	11,125	12,936	11,331	- 14.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	7.8% 8.3%*	6.1% 6.9%*	5.3% 5.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.7% 7.0%*	6.8% 7.1%*	6.9% 7.1%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	2.3%	1.7%	1.8%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 606.97	$ 590.11	$ 571.86	2.9	6.1
Average Weekly Hours	45.5	43.2	42.9	5.3	6.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.34	$ 13.66	$ 13.33	- 2.3	0.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	19,931	17,633	16,898	13.0	17.9
a. Initial	4,399	3,486	3,104	26.2	41.7
Weeks Compensated	13,335	13,284	11,106	0.4	20.1
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 2,028,815	$ 2,031,651	$ 1,430,102	0.1	41.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 151.41	$ 152.29	$ 128.48	- 0.6	17.8
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	4,479	3,595	3,929	24.6	14.0
Non-Ag. Openings Received	3,542	3,438	3,228	3.0	9.7
Non-Ag. Placements	3,428	3,137	3,064	9.3	11.9
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 517.44	$ 517.44	$ 505.91	0.0	2.3
Average Weekly Hours	43.3	43.3	43.5	0.0	- 0.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.95	$ 11.95	$ 11.63	0.0	2.8
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	326.6	325.5	315.3	0.3	3.6
Producer Prices, All Commodities	309.7	308.0	310.3	0.6	- 0.2
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	311.0	309.8	304.1	0.4	2.3

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOV 1985	OCT 1985	NOV 1984	%CHANGE OCT-NOV	%CHANGE NOV-NOV	NOV 1985	OCT 1985	NOV 1984	NOV 1985	OCT 1985	NOV 1984
Statewide	243,892	245,411	248,659	- 0.6	- 1.9	19,038	15,071	13,130	7.8	6.1	5.3
Albany	14,475	14,393	15,380	0.6	- 5.9	712	578	491	4.9	4.0	3.2
Big Horn	4,870	4,844	5,125	0.5	- 5.0	446	350	282	9.2	7.2	5.5
Campbell	19,279	18,613	18,997	3.6	1.5	1,501	1,125	883	7.8	6.0	4.6
Carbon	8,871	9,025	9,402	- 1.7	- 5.6	801	699	549	9.0	7.7	5.8
Converse	6,781	6,879	6,959	- 1.4	- 2.6	644	493	396	9.5	7.2	5.7
Crook	2,751	2,755	2,854	- 0.1	- 3.6	255	196	165	9.3	7.1	5.8
Fremont	15,719	16,240	16,856	- 3.2	- 6.7	1,606	1,337	1,151	10.2	8.2	6.8
Goshen	6,671	6,949	6,949	- 4.0	- 4.0	379	287	305	5.7	4.1	4.4
Hot Springs	2,788	2,711	2,973	2.8	- 6.2	205	112	121	7.3	4.1	4.1
Johnson	3,689	3,705	3,790	- 0.4	- 2.7	297	187	135	8.1	5.0	3.6
Laramie	34,598	34,450	34,337	0.4	0.8	2,441	1,704	1,542	7.1	4.9	4.5
Lincoln	7,146	7,101	6,138	0.6	16.4	652	454	510	9.1	6.4	8.3
Natrona	38,008	37,563	38,482	1.2	- 1.2	2,908	2,393	1,980	7.7	6.4	5.1
Niobrara	1,572	1,612	1,671	- 2.5	- 5.9	150	143	95	9.5	8.9	5.7
Park	11,747	12,723	12,816	- 7.7	- 8.3	868	719	688	7.4	5.6	5.4
Platte	3,911	4,009	4,369	- 2.4	- 10.5	348	294	264	8.9	7.3	6.0
Sheridan	10,863	11,005	11,706	- 1.3	- 7.2	958	774	851	8.8	7.0	7.3
Sublette	2,887	3,020	2,462	- 4.4	17.3	172	173	99	6.0	5.7	4.0
Sweetwater	21,083	20,682	20,008	1.9	5.4	1,656	1,364	1,009	7.9	6.6	5.0
Teton	5,937	6,691	6,351	- 11.3	- 6.5	529	406	705	8.9	6.1	11.1
Uinta	11,903	11,689	12,040	1.8	- 1.1	929	742	526	7.8	6.4	4.4
Washakie	4,999	5,236	5,294	- 4.5	- 5.6	371	278	200	7.4	5.3	3.8
Weston	3,343	3,513	3,700	- 4.8	- 9.6	209	263	182	6.2	7.5	4.9

The ESC wishes to stress that the data contained in this table are only estimates. The data for the current month is a preliminary estimate and will be revised next month, and revised yet again in about one year. On an annual average basis, the accuracy of these estimates may vary from the actual figures by as much as eight percent, plus or minus.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	NOV 1985[2]	OCT 1985[3]	NOV 1984	OCT 1985 to NOV 1985	NOV 1984 to NOV 1985
	Total	Total	Total		
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	197.4	201.7	195.8	- 2.1	0.8
Manufacturing	8.6	8.9	9.0	- 3.4	- 4.4
Durable Goods	4.0	4.1	4.4	- 2.4	- 9.1
Nondurable Goods	4.6	4.8	4.6	- 4.2	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.2	1.1	- 8.3	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	188.7	192.8	186.8	- 2.1	1.0
Mining	26.4	26.4	26.6	0.0	- 0.8
Contract Construction	9.4	10.8	12.2	- 13.0	- 23.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.4	16.7	15.7	- 1.8	4.5
Railroad Transportation	4.5	4.7	3.3	- 4.3	36.4
Transportation except Railroads	5.7	5.7	5.8	0.0	- 1.7
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	- 4.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	42.3	42.9	44.7	- 1.4	- 5.4
Wholesale Trade	8.9	9.1	9.1	- 2.2	0.0
Retail Trade	33.4	33.8	35.6	- 1.2	- 6.2
Food Stores	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	- 3.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.9	6.0	6.2	- 1.7	- 4.8
Eating & Drinking Places	10.4	11.2	11.6	- 7.1	- 10.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 1.3
Services	33.8	34.7	29.8	- 2.6	13.4
Personal Services	1.7	1.8	2.0	- 5.6	- 15.0
Medical & Other Health Services	6.4	6.3	6.2	1.6	3.2
Government	52.5	53.4	49.8	- 1.7	5.4
Federal Government	6.6	7.6	6.1	- 13.2	8.2
State & Local Government	45.9	45.9	43.7	0.0	5.0
State Government	13.3	13.3	13.0	0.0	2.3
Local Government	32.5	32.6	30.7	- 0.3	5.9

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	NOV 1985[2]	OCT 1985[3]	NOV 1984	OCT 1985	NOV 1984
	Total	Total	Total	to NOV 1985	to NOV 1985
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	33.8	33.9	34.2	- 0.3	- 1.2
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	32.2	32.6	33.0	- 1.2	- 2.4
Mining	4.5	4.5	5.5	0.0	- 18.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.2	4.1	5.0	2.4	- 16.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	- 20.0
Contract Construction	2.8	2.9	2.3	- 3.4	21.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.0	2.1	2.1	- 4.8	0.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.4	9.4	9.5	0.0	- 1.1
Wholesale Trade	3.5	3.6	3.5	- 2.8	0.0
Retail Trade	5.9	5.8	6.0	1.7	- 1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	- 11.8
Services	5.7	5.8	5.9	- 1.7	- 3.4
Government	6.3	6.4	6.0	- 1.6	5.0
Federal Government	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	- 28.6
State & Local Government	5.8	5.8	5.3	0.0	9.4
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.4	31.0	30.2	- 1.9	0.7
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.9	29.5	28.9	- 2.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.1	1.3	1.4	- 15.4	- 21.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.9	4.2	3.5	- 7.1	11.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.8	7.0	7.6	- 2.9	- 10.5
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	- 11.1
Retail Trade	6.0	6.2	6.7	- 3.2	- 10.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.3	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
Government	10.3	10.2	9.6	1.0	7.3
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.3	0.0	13.0
State & Local Government	7.7	7.6	7.3	1.3	5.5

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[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Dick Sadler, Executive Director.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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3/13/86 58895-1

WYOMING

VOL. 23 NO. 2 FEB. 1986

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Nov. '85	Dec. '85
Labor Force	244,423	243,091
Employment	225,322	222,966
Unemployment	19,101	20,125
Rate (Raw)	7.8	8.3
Rate (S.A.)	8.3	8.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.60	$13.78
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	45.8	44.7
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.0	6.9
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.00	$12.13
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.3	44.0
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	326.6	327.4
Denver (Bimonthly)	354.1	
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.6	+3.8

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

THE NATIONAL SCENE

The number of unemployed throughout the Nation in December remained at over eight million and the civilian unemployment rate stood at 6.9 percent, down only slightly from the November rate of 7.0 percent, seasonally adjusted. The adjusted rate in December, 1984 stood at 7.2 percent.

IN WYOMING

Wyoming's unemployment rate in December (unadjusted) rose in a fairly predicatable manner—from 7.8 percent in November to 8.3 percent in December. The seasonally adjusted rate declined from 8.3 percent in November to 8.1 percent in December. This decline occured because the December gain in the unadjusted unemployment rate (0.5 percent) was slightly less than the historical average. Unemployment will probably not peak until January or February, 1986.

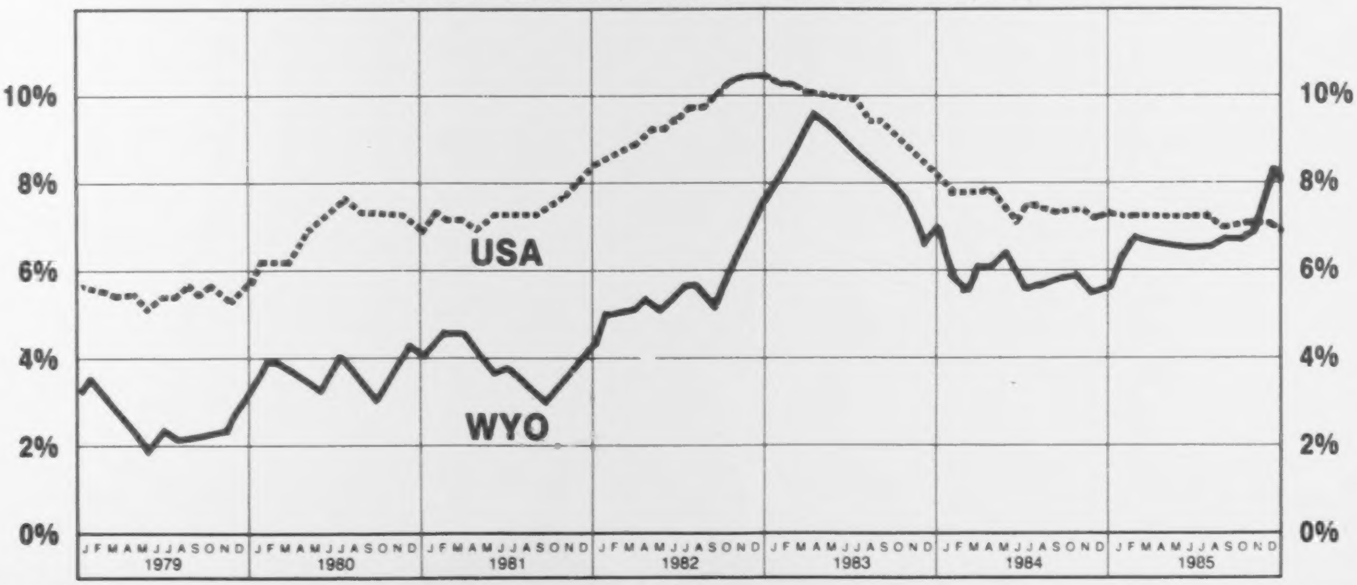
December's labor force in the state was just slightly over 243,000 and continued to show not only a seasonal downturn, but a year-to-year loss, as well.

COUNTY TRENDS

Percentage wise, Sublette County has taken the lead in increased labor force over the year, followed closely by Lincoln County.

Fremont County again registered the highest annual decline in the labor force, nearly 800, and Natrona County close behind, with a drop of 775. Albany, Park and Sheridan counties also suffered substantial losses.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

NEIGHBORING STATES

November's unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, is the latest data available for other states. Compared to Wyoming's rate of 7.8 percent, only Montana had a higher rate—7.9 percent. The other surrounding states of Idaho, with 7.6 percent, Colorado and Nebraska, with 6.2 percent each, Utah, 6.1, and South Dakota, 5.7 percent, rounded out the regional unemployment picture. As usual, West Virginia, with a rate of 13.6 percent, continued to have the highest unemployment in the Nation, and New Hampshire had the lowest, at 2.6 percent.

WHO'S UNEMPLOYED

According to the latest unemployment insurance claims data, the industrial breakdown of unemployment claims is not suprising. Joblessness is highest in construction (24 percent), followed by mining, which includes oil and gas extraction (about 20 percent), then services and trade. Finance, insurance and real estate and public administration had the lowest percentage of claims, just two percent each.

On an average week in December, 1985 there were more than 7,000 claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed with the Employment Security Commission. Of that number, about 1,100 filed each week were new claims.

"HIGH-TECH" IN WYOMING

Much has been said recently about diversifying Wyoming's economy. Many have pointed to tourism as a means to flatten the "highs" and "lows" of Wyoming's energy related economy. Other analysts have suggested developing high-technology in the Cowboy state. A recent article in the ***Economic Review*** entitled "High-Technology Development in the Tenth District" looked at "high-tech", here are some of the results.

Wyoming has fewer than 500 high-technology jobs, and more than half of them are in chemical firms. Employment in high-technology industries in Wyoming fell by a third from the first quarter of 1978 to the second quarter of 1984. Only the electrical and electronic equipment category was employment growth strong in Wyoming. Jobs were lost in all other high-technology categories.

For the nation as a whole, employment in the high-technology industries grew 13.6 percent during the 1978-1984 period, while total manufacturing employment declined 3.1 percent and total nonagricultural employment grew 12.5 percent. In the United States, the greatest numbers of "high-tech" jobs were found in chemical firms and electrical and electronic equipment firms. Guided missiles and space vehicles showed the greatest growth with an 80.2 percent increase in employees.

While employment growth in high-technology has proven to be an important economic aid to the nation, Wyoming has seen a decline in employment and negative growth. The good news is that Wyoming has not been affected greatly by declines in "high-tech" employment due to the industry's small size.

HIGH TECHNOLOGY[1] EMPLOYMENT AND EMPLOYMENT GROWTH UNITED STATES AND WYOMING 1978-1984

INDUSTRIAL CATEGORY	WYOMING 2ND QTR '84 EMPLOYMENT	WYOMING 1ST QTR '78 to 2ND QTR '84 % CHANGE	UNITED STATES 2ND QTR '84 EMPLOYMENT	UNITED STATES 1ST QTR '78 to 2ND QTR '84 % CHANGE
Chemicals	271	-22.2	1,050,002	-3.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	49	329.4	1,947,013	12.9
Instruments	60	-44.5	636,495	11.6
Ordnance	*	*	57,611	31.2
Office and Computing machines	*	*	526,920	58.7
Aircraft	47	-5.3	589,700	16.9
Guided Missiles and Space Vehicles	0	0	83,494	80.2
Miscellaneous Transportation Equipment	59	-9.7	52,918	-21.9
Total High-Technology Employment	486	-33.9	5,354,664	13.6
Manufacturing Employment		-12.0		-3.1
Total nonagricultural Employment		14.3		12.5

Source: ES-202 data

*Not disclosable. Fewer than three firms.

[1] High technology is used in this article to mean manufacturing industries that share the common characteristics of substantial scientific activity and technical innovation. Two measures of scientific activity and technology innovation are used: spending on research and development relative to sales, and employment of scientific, engineering, and technical workers relative to the total work force. Using both criteria, high technology industries were identified and include the above listed industrial categories.

WYOMING THIRD QUARTER PERSONAL INCOME UP 3.7 PERCENT

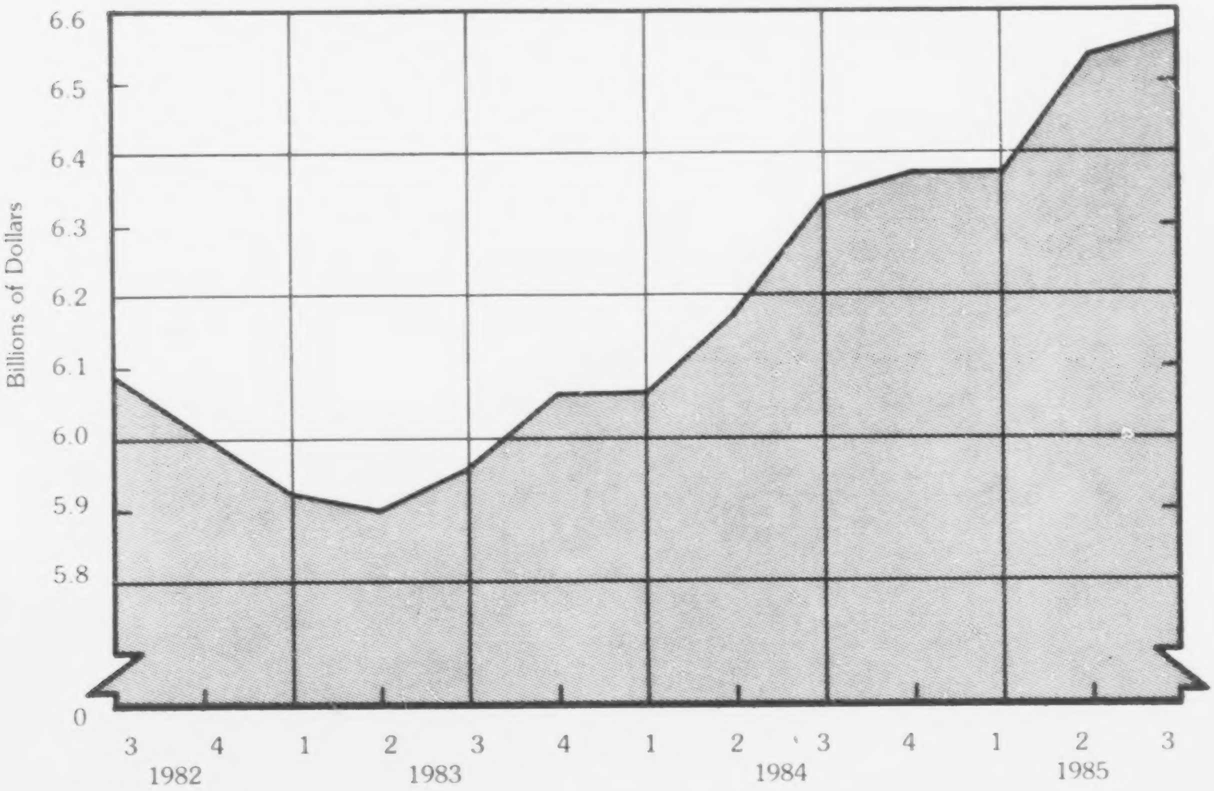
According to a recent U.S. Department of Commerce release, Wyoming posted an annual gain of 3.7 percent in nonfarm personal income in the third quarter of 1985. This compared to a 5.6 percent gain for the nation. In Wyoming, comparing the third quarter to second quarter, income was up 0.5 percent. This gain ranked the Cowboy state near the bottom, 41st in percentage increases. The U.S. was up 1.1 percent over second quarter, while the largest gain, 2.1 percent, occurred in New Hampshire. Mississippi ranked 50th with a -2.0 percent decrease in nonfarm personal income.

The largest source of personal income in Wyoming, in the third quarter of this and last year, was government and government enterprises. Compare this with 1978-1982 when mining contributed the most in wage and salary disbursements.

Wyoming's payrolls declined 5.5 percent in manufacturing and 13.0 percent in construction from the third quarter to the second quarter of 1985. Mining (2.3), trade and services (0.5), and government (4.4) all posted increases for the same period.

The following graph represents the current trend in nonfarm personal income. Note that the information given in the graph is seasonally adjusted annual rates.

QUARTERLY NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AT ANNUAL RATES 3RD QTR. 1982 – 3RD QTR. 1985



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, February, 1986.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
December 1985	327.4	313.2	355.8	272.4	209.0	324.0	414.7
Annual % Change	3.8	2.7	4.3	6.4	2.9	2.6	6.7

Because the Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer has the printing funds required to continue the former format, Wage Earners and Clerical Workers data is not available by specific items.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	DEC 1985 [1]	NOV 1985 [1]	DEC 1984 [2]	Percent change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	243,091	244,423	244,119	- 0.5	- 0.4
Unemployment	20,125	19,101	13,763	5.4	46.2
Employed Labor Force	222,966	225,322	230,356	- 1.0	- 3.2
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	188,400	189,900	190,228	- 0.8	- 1.0
b. Agriculture[3]	9,901	11,125	10,085	- 11.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	8.3% 8.1%*	7.8% 8.3%*	5.6% 5.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.7% 6.9%*	6.7% 7.0%*	7.0% 7.2%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.2%	2.3%	1.8%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 615.97	$ 622.88	$ 590.02	- 1.1	4.4
Average Weekly Hours	44.7	45.8	44.8	- 2.4	- 0.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.78	$ 13.60	$ 13.17	1.3	4.6
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	30,080	19,931	17,727	50.9	6.97
a. Initial	4,582	4,399	2,665	4.2	71.9
Weeks Compensated	23,357	13,335	14,071	75.2	66.0
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 3,621,320	$ 2,028,815	$ 1,850,185	78.5	95.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 154.73	$ 151.41	$ 130.82	2.2	18.3
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,273	4,479	2,572	- 26.9	27.3
Non-Ag. Openings Received	2,705	3,542	2,213	- 23.6	22.2
Non-Ag. Placements	2,598	3,428	2,131	- 24.2	21.9
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 533.72	$ 519.60	$ 515.97	2.7	3.4
Average Weekly Hours	44.0	43.3	44.1	1.6	- 0.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.13	$ 12.00	$ 11.70	1.1	3.7
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	327.4	326.6	315.5	0.2	3.8
Producer Prices, All Commodities	310.2	309.7	309.8	0.2	0.1
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	313.2	311.0	305.1	0.7	2.7

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	%CHANGE NOV-DEC	%CHANGE DEC-DEC	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984	DEC 1985	NOV 1985	DEC 1984
Statewide	243,091	244,423	244,119	- 0.5	- 0.4	20,125	19,101	13,763	8.3	7.8	5.6
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									8.1	8.3	5.6
Albany	14,260	14,473	14,901	- 1.5	- 4.3	809	719	613	5.7	5.0	4.1
Big Horn	4,660	4,884	4,780	- 4.6	- 2.5	496	449	309	10.6	9.2	6.5
Campbell	19,089	19,257	18,568	- 0.9	2.8	1,432	1,500	846	7.5	7.8	4.6
Carbon	8,816	8,880	9,061	- 0.7	- 2.7	922	800	580	10.5	9.0	6.4
Converse	6,754	6,785	6,850	- 0.5	- 1.4	683	643	455	10.1	9.5	6.6
Crook	2,611	2,766	2,663	- 5.6	- 2.0	243	255	165	9.3	9.2	6.2
Fremont	15,691	15,815	16,485	- 0.8	- 4.8	1,815	1,604	1,393	11.6	10.1	8.5
Goshen	6,528	6,677	6,664	- 2.2	- 2.0	409	378	306	6.3	5.7	4.6
Hot Springs	2,735	2,790	2,879	- 2.0	- 5.0	198	204	124	7.2	7.3	4.3
Johnson	3,591	3,699	3,631	- 2.9	- 1.1	272	297	121	7.6	8.0	3.3
Laramie	34,824	35,108	34,014	- 0.8	2.4	2,360	2,505	1,604	6.8	7.1	4.7
Lincoln	6,882	7,163	6,026	- 3.9	14.2	661	651	590	9.6	9.1	9.8
Natrona	37,951	37,657	38,726	0.8	- 2.0	3,181	2,895	2,103	8.4	7.7	5.4
Niobrara	1,459	1,578	1,540	- 7.5	- 5.3	164	150	135	11.3	9.5	8.8
Park	12,087	11,718	12,705	3.1	- 4.9	1,010	866	679	8.4	7.4	5.3
Platte	3,944	3,925	4,237	0.5	- 6.9	424	351	257	10.7	8.9	6.1
Sheridan	11,054	11,066	11,553	- 0.1	- 4.3	1,089	962	964	9.9	8.7	8.3
Sublette	2,780	2,912	2,380	- 4.5	16.8	163	172	79	5.9	5.9	3.3
Sweetwater	21,057	21,088	19,572	- 0.1	7.6	1,703	1,665	985	8.1	7.9	5.0
Teton	6,324	5,924	6,542	6.8	- 3.3	523	527	552	8.3	8.9	8.4
Uinta	11,665	11,860	11,607	- 1.6	0.5	948	926	536	8.1	7.8	4.6
Washakie	4,960	5,041	5,130	- 1.6	- 3.3	371	371	201	7.5	7.4	3.9
Weston	3,369	3,355	3,603	0.4	- 6.5	248	209	167	7.4	6.2	4.6
United States									6.7	6.7	7.0
United States -Seasonally adjusted									6.9	7.0	7.2

The ESC wishes to stress that the data contained in this table are only estimates. The data for the current month is a preliminary estimate and will be revised next month, and revised yet again in about one year. On an annual average basis, the accuracy of these estimates may vary from the actual figures by as much as eight percent, plus or minus.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	DEC 1985[2]	NOV 1985[3]	DEC 1984	NOV 1985	DEC 1984
	Total	Total	Total	to DEC 1985	to DEC 1985
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	195.9	197.9	193.7	- 1.0	1.1
Manufacturing	8.5	8.7	8.8	- 2.3	- 3.4
Durable Goods	3.9	4.0	4.2	- 2.5	- 7.1
Nondurable Goods	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	187.4	189.2	184.9	- 1.0	1.4
Mining	26.0	26.0	27.1	0.0	- 4.1
Contract Construction	8.2	9.3	10.7	- 11.8	- 23.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.2	16.4	15.5	- 1.2	4.5
Railroad Transportation	4.3	4.5	3.1	- 4.4	38.7
Transportation except Railroads	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	- 3.4
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.3	6.3	6.6	0.0	- 4.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	42.0	42.5	44.2	- 1.2	- 5.0
Wholesale Trade	8.9	9.0	9.1	- 1.1	- 2.2
Retail Trade	33.1	33.6	35.1	- 1.5	- 5.7
Food Stores	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 2.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.9	5.9	5.9	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	10.3	10.7	11.1	- 3.7	- 7.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	8.0	8.0	- 1.3	0.0
Services	33.3	33.6	29.5	- 0.9	12.9
Personal Services	1.7	1.7	1.9	0.0	- 10.5
Medical & Other Health Services	6.3	6.4	6.2	- 1.6	1.6
Government	53.8	53.4	49.9	0.7	7.8
Federal Government	7.6	7.5	6.1	1.3	24.6
State & Local Government	46.2	45.9	43.8	0.7	5.5
State Government	13.2	13.3	13.0	- 0.8	1.5
Local Government	32.9	32.6	30.8	0.9	6.8

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	DEC 1985[2] Total	NOV 1985[3] Total	DEC 1984 Total	NOV 1985 to DEC 1985	DEC 1984 to DEC 1985
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	33.3	33.4	34.3	- 0.3	- 2.9
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	31.9	32.1	32.9	- 0.6	- 3.0
Mining	4.4	4.5	5.5	- 2.2	- 20.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.1	4.1	5.0	0.0	- 18.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.3	0.4	0.5	- 25.0	- 40.0
Contract Construction	2.5	2.7	2.2	- 7.4	13.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 4.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.3	9.4	9.6	- 1.1	- 3.1
Wholesale Trade	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	- 5.4
Retail Trade	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	- 1.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	- 11.8
Services	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	1.8
Government	6.5	6.3	6.2	3.2	4.8
Federal Government	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	- 28.6
State & Local Government	6.0	5.8	5.5	3.4	9.1
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.5	30.8	29.9	- 1.0	2.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.0	- 8.3
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.4	29.5	28.7	- 0.3	2.4
Contract Construction	1.0	1.1	1.3	- 9.1	- 23.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.8	4.1	3.3	- 7.3	15.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.1	7.0	7.4	1.4	- 4.1
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	- 11.1
Retail Trade	6.2	6.2	6.5	0.0	- 4.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.3	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.2	5.2	5.0	0.0	4.0
Government	10.3	10.2	9.8	1.0	5.1
Federal Government	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.8	12.5
State & Local Government	7.6	7.6	7.4	0.0	2.7

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Dick Sadler, Executive Director.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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3/28/87

38895-1

WYOMING

VOL. 23 NO. 3 MAR. 1986

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Dec. '85	Jan. '86
Labor Force	243,013	244,641
Employment	223,685	219,490
Unemployment	19,328	25,151
Rate (Raw)	8.0	10.3
Rate (S.A.)	7.8	9.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.91	$13.54
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.8	45.1
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.9	6.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.25	$12.20
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	44.1	43.7
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	327.4	328.4
Denver (Bimonthly)		364.4
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.8	+3.9

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

THE NATIONAL SCENE

In January, the number of unemployed nationwide edged down to 7.8 million, and the civilian unemployment rate dropped 0.2 percent from December to 6.7 percent, seasonally adjusted. The rate was at its lowest level since March of 1980. The adjusted rate for January, 1985 was 7.4 percent.

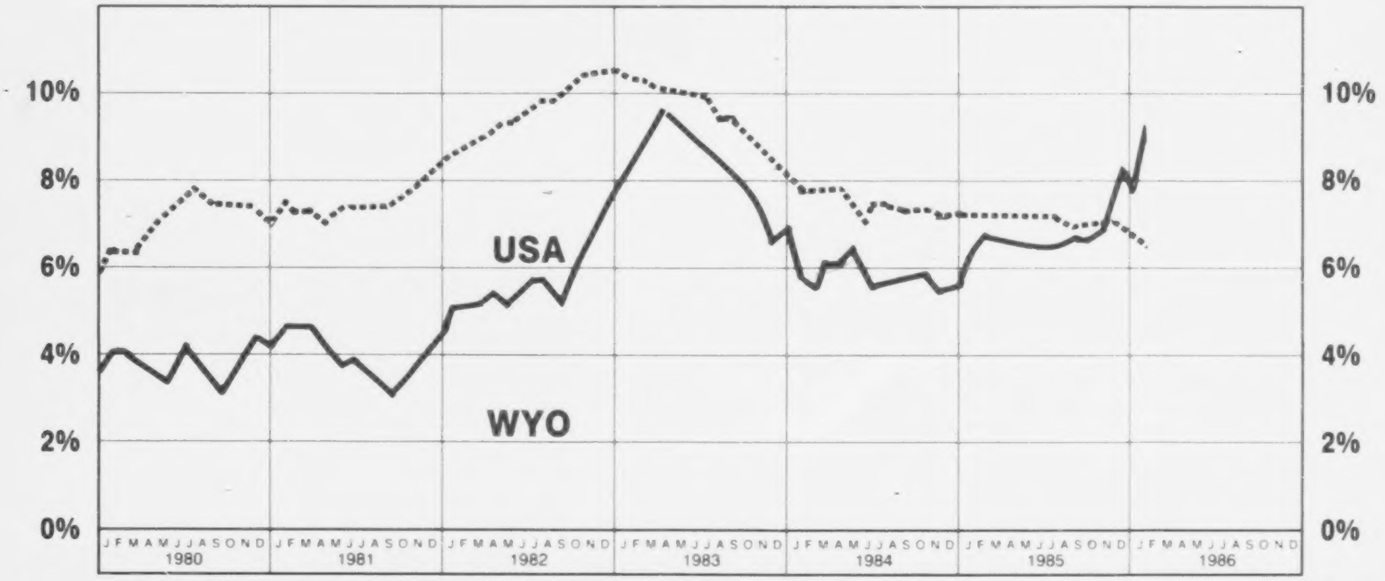
IN WYOMING

The unadjusted unemployment rate in Wyoming continued to rise sharply in January, to 10.3 percent, reflecting a month-to-month increase of about 25 percent in claims for unemployment insurance. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate leaped from 7.8 percent in December to 9.0 percent in January. And, the unemployment rate is expected to go even higher in February. January's Wyoming labor force stood at 244,600, which was about the same as December and was up about one and a half percent from January, 1985.

COUNTY TRENDS

Sublette County continues to hold the lead in increased labor force, year-to-year, on a percentage wise basis, showing a gain of 30.8 percent. Other counties with increased labor force were: Lincoln, 23.5 percent; Sweetwater, 11.4 percent;

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

County Trends—Continued

Uinta, 4.2 percent; Campbell, 3.9 percent; Laramie, 3.4 percent; Park, 2.6 percent; Teton, 2.4 percent; and Albany, with 0.7 percent.

Natrona County suffered a decline of nearly 1,400 workers year to year, but Fremont County continued to have the highest unemployment rate, at 14.9 percent. Other counties with substantial decreases in their labor force were Weston, Big Horn, Sheridan, Goshen and Carbon.

NEIGHBORING STATES

December's unemployment rate, not seasonally adjusted, is the latest data available for other states. Wyoming's December unemployment rate, 8.0 percent, was exceeded only by Montana, which had a rate of 8.8 percent. Idaho's unemployment rate was 7.9 percent; North Dakota, 6.8 percent; Colorado, 6.5 percent; Nebraska, 6.1 percent; Utah, 6.0 percent; and South Dakota, 5.2 percent. West Virginia, with a rate of 12.4 percent, again had the highest unemployment in the Nation. New Hampshire had an unemployment rate of 2.6 percent, the lowest in the U.S.

WYOMING'S POPULATION AT MID DECADE: A CENSUS BUREAU ESTIMATE

According to an estimate from the U.S. Bureau of Census, Wyoming's population has grown 8.5 percent since 1980. This compared to national growth of 5.4 percent for the same period. As of July 1, 1985, the Census Bureau estimated Wyoming's population to be 509,000.

The Cowboy State's population was pegged at 470,000 by the 1980 Census and climbed to an estimated 516,000 residents by 1983. Since that time however, Wyoming has seen an out migration and a decline in population due to lower wages and loss of work. The current 1985 estimate of 509,000 puts Wyoming among five other states (Iowa, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Dakota, and Oklahoma) which have lost population since 1984.

The table below shows the U.S. resident population esitmates for July 1, 1985 (provisional), July 1, 1984, the April 1, 1980 Census counts, and the 1980-1985 change by number and percent for states in the Denver Region.

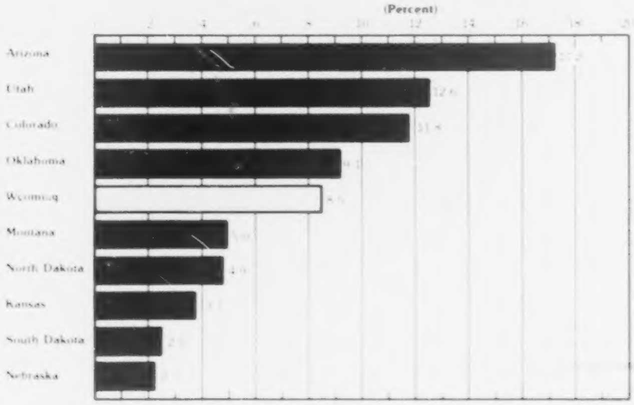
ESTIMATES OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE STATES, JULY 1, 1984 AND 1985

(Numbers in thousands)

STATE	JULY 1, 1985	JULY 1, 1984	APRIL 1, 1980	CHANGE, 1980-1985 NUMBER	CHANGE, 1980-1985 PERCENT (See graph)
Arizona	3,187	3,072	2,718	469	17.2
Colorado	3,231	3,190	2,890	341	11.8
Kansas	2,450	2,440	2,364	87	3.7
Montana	826	823	787	40	5.0
Nebraska	1,606	1,605	1,570	36	2.3
North Dakota	685	687	653	32	4.9
Oklahoma	3,301	3,310	3,025	276	9.1
South Dakota	708	705	691	17	2.5
Utah	1,645	1,623	1,461	184	12.6
Wyoming	509	513	470	40	8.5

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, January/February 1986

Estimated Percent Change in Resident Population of Selected States
1980 - 1985

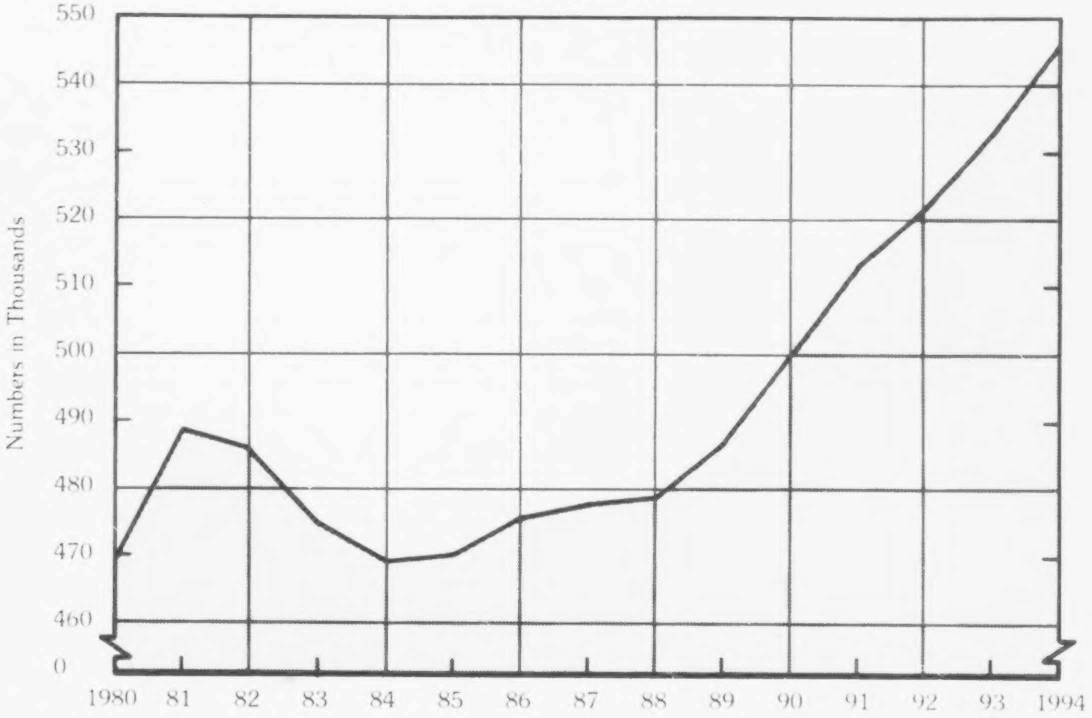


WYOMING'S POPULATION, A SECOND SOURCE

In addition to population estimates by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Division of Research and Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC) also prepares population estimates. The estimates appear in the *Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, 8th Edition*. According to that report, Wyoming's 1985 population is estimated at 470,234 residents.

The following graph is based upon population estimates supplied by the "Population Report." The graph illustrates the estimated population figures from 1980 to 1994. It also forecasts growth in Wyoming's population from 1985 forward. If this holds true, it will be welcomed news to a state that has experienced some difficult times.

Wyoming's Estimated Population, With Forecasts
1980 thru 1994



Source: Division of Research and Statistics, Wyoming Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, *Wyoming Population and Employment Forecast Report, 8th Edition*, September, 1985

Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, March, 1986

1986 WYOMING AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA PACKAGE AVAILABLE

The 1986 Wyoming Affirmative Action Data Packages are now available through your local Job Service Office or from the Research and Analysis section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

The "Package" provides population and workforce data on women and minorities groups and aids employers in developing plans for hiring members of these groups. The information is available for all counties and statewide. Any additional questions concerning the Affirmative Action Program should be addressed to: Oralia G. Mercado, Equal Employment Opportunity Officer.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
January 1986	328.4	315.6	356.8	273.4	205.0	323.4	418.2
Annual % Change	3.9	2.7	4.3	6.3	2.6	2.9	6.9

Because the Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer has the printing funds required to continue the former format, Wage Earners and Clerical Workers data is not available by specific items.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JAN 1986 [1]	DEC 1985 [1]	JAN 1985 [2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	244,641	243,013	241,078	0.7	1.5
Unemployment	25,151	19,328	18,357	30.1	37.0
Employed Labor Force	219,490	223,685	222,721	- 1.9	- 1.5
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	181,400	188,400	183,232	- 3.7	- 1.0
b. Agriculture[3]	6,174	7,915	6,288	- 22.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	10.3% 9.0%*	8.0% 7.8%*	7.6% 6.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.3% 6.7%*	6.7% 6.9%*	8.0% 7.4%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.9%	3.2%	2.6%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 610.65	$ 609.26	$ 586.16	0.2	4.2
Average Weekly Hours	45.1	43.8	43.1	3.0	4.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.54	$ 13.91	$ 13.60	- 2.7	- 0.4
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	37,619	30,080	29,805	25.1	26.2
a. Initial	5,816	4,582	5,774	26.9	0.7
Weeks Compensated	29,228	23,357	19,642	25.1	48.8
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 4,601,047	$ 3,621,320	$ 2,900,513	27.1	58.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 157.12	$ 154.73	$ 147.06	1.5	6.8
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	5,827	3,273	3,525	78.0	65.3
Non-Ag. Openings Received	2,721	2,705	1,920	0.6	41.7
Non-Ag. Placements	2,519	2,598	1,711	- 3.0	47.2
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 535.33	$ 538.02	$ 508.79	- 0.5	5.2
Average Weekly Hours	43.7	44.1	42.9	- 0.9	1.9
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.25	$ 12.20	$ 11.86	0.4	3.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	328.4	327.4	316.1	0.3	3.9
Producer Prices, All Commodities	309.0	310.2	309.5	- 0.4	- 0.2
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	315.6	313.2	307.3	0.8	2.7

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JAN 1986	DEC 1985	JAN 1985	%CHANGE DEC-JAN	%CHANGE JAN-JAN	JAN 1986	DEC 1985	JAN 1985	JAN 1986	DEC 1985	JAN 1985
Statewide	244,641	243,013	241,078	0.7	1.5	25,151	19,328	18,357	10.3	8.0	7.6
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.0	7.8	6.6
Albany	15,763	15,254	15,647	3.3	0.7	1,231	800	850	7.8	5.2	5.4
Big Horn	4,343	4,315	4,721	0.6	- 8.0	551	469	466	12.7	10.9	9.9
Campbell	19,226	18,261	18,504	5.3	3.9	1,580	1,341	1,201	8.2	7.3	6.5
Carbon	8,277	8,346	8,578	- 0.8	- 3.5	1,136	862	803	13.7	10.3	9.4
Converse	6,421	6,091	6,420	5.4	0.0	856	620	562	13.3	10.2	8.8
Crook	2,671	2,570	2,686	3.9	- 0.6	277	231	188	10.4	9.0	7.0
Fremont	16,511	15,704	16,786	5.1	- 1.6	2,453	1,727	1,783	14.9	11.0	10.6
Goshen	5,527	5,624	5,833	- 1.7	- 5.2	449	364	354	8.1	6.5	6.1
Hot Springs	2,689	2,667	2,873	0.8	- 6.4	214	189	159	7.9	7.1	5.5
Johnson	3,150	3,067	3,386	2.7	- 7.0	358	255	208	11.4	8.3	6.1
Laramie	34,730	35,438	33,572	- 2.0	3.4	2,927	2,312	2,443	8.4	6.5	7.3
Lincoln	8,562	8,564	6,932	0.0	23.5	886	663	664	10.3	7.7	9.6
Natrona	34,817	36,250	36,187	- 4.0	- 3.8	3,842	3,079	2,698	11.0	8.5	7.5
Niobrara	1,500	1,448	1,582	3.6	- 5.2	201	145	172	13.4	10.0	10.9
Park	12,716	12,508	12,395	1.7	2.6	1,267	982	991	10.0	7.9	8.0
Platte	3,495	3,579	3,521	- 2.3	- 0.7	467	391	286	13.4	10.9	8.1
Sheridan	12,625	12,662	12,964	- 0.3	- 2.6	1,392	1,065	1,225	11.0	8.4	9.5
Sublette	3,405	3,370	2,603	1.0	30.8	282	162	156	8.3	4.8	6.0
Sweetwater	21,645	21,265	19,429	1.8	11.4	2,096	1,653	1,362	9.7	7.8	7.0
Teton	7,349	7,237	7,179	1.5	2.4	654	530	541	8.9	7.3	7.5
Uinta	11,316	11,058	10,864	2.3	4.2	1,266	909	744	11.2	8.2	6.8
Washakie	4,755	4,644	4,871	2.4	- 2.4	454	348	277	9.5	7.5	5.7
Weston	3,149	3,092	3,545	1.8	- 11.2	313	232	225	9.9	7.5	6.4
United States									7.3	6.7	8.0
United States -Seasonally adjusted									6.7	6.9	7.4

* The data contained in this table updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	JAN 1986[2] Total	DEC 1985[3] Total	JAN 1985 Total	JAN 1986 to DEC 1985	JAN 1986 to JAN 1985
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	195.9	201.9	195.5	- 3.0	0.2
Manufacturing	7.8	7.9	7.9	- 1.3	- 1.3
Durable Goods	3.5	3.6	3.6	- 2.8	- 2.8
Nondurable Goods	4.3	4.4	4.2	- 2.3	2.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	- 10.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	188.2	194.0	187.7	- 3.0	0.3
Mining	25.7	26.6	26.5	- 3.4	- 3.0
Contract Construction	10.6	11.6	11.5	- 8.6	- 7.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.9	15.3	15.2	- 2.6	- 2.0
Railroad Transportation	2.8	2.9	2.5	- 3.4	12.0
Transportation except Railroads	5.6	5.8	6.0	- 3.4	- 6.7
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.5	6.5	6.7	0.0	- 3.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.2	44.7	44.5	- 3.4	- 2.9
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.3	9.3	- 2.2	- 2.2
Retail Trade	34.2	35.4	35.2	- 3.4	- 2.8
Food Stores	5.1	5.2	5.3	- 1.9	- 3.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.2	6.2	5.8	0.0	6.9
Eating & Drinking Places	11.4	11.8	12.4	- 3.4	- 8.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 1.3
Services	32.8	33.1	30.7	- 0.9	6.8
Personal Services	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Medical & Other Health Services	6.6	6.4	6.1	3.1	8.2
Government	53.1	54.8	51.3	- 3.1	3.5
Federal Government	7.2	7.4	6.7	- 2.7	7.5
State & Local Government	45.9	47.3	44.6	- 3.0	2.9
State Government	13.6	14.0	13.1	- 2.9	3.8
Local Government	32.2	33.4	31.5	- 3.6	2.2

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING[1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	JAN 1986[2] Total	DEC 1985[3] Total	JAN 1985 Total	JAN 1986 to DEC 1985	JAN 1986 to JAN 1985
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.5	32.2	32.6	- 5.3	- 6.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.2	30.9	31.3	- 5.5	- 6.7
Mining	4.4	4.4	5.2	0.0	- 15.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.1	4.1	4.7	0.0	- 12.8
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	- 25.0
Contract Construction	1.6	1.7	1.5	- 5.9	6.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 4.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.8	9.4	9.4	- 6.4	- 6.4
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.2	3.4	- 6.3	- 11.8
Retail Trade	5.8	6.2	6.0	- 6.5	- 3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	- 11.8
Services	5.4	5.6	5.5	- 3.6	- 1.8
Government	5.5	6.3	5.9	- 12.7	- 6.8
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	4.8	5.6	5.3	- 14.3	- 9.4
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.7	30.4	29.1	- 2.3	2.1
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.6	29.4	28.1	- 2.7	1.8
Contract Construction	1.3	1.4	1.3	- 7.1	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.3	3.5	3.2	- 5.7	3.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.4	6.8	7.0	- 5.9	- 8.6
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.8	6.1	6.2	- 4.9	- 6.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0	5.6
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	4.9	0.0	8.2
Government	10.4	10.5	9.9	- 1.0	5.1
Federal Government	2.6	2.7	2.4	- 3.7	8.3
State & Local Government	7.7	7.8	7.5	- 1.3	2.7

---

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission. Dick Sadler, Executive Director.

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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4/28/86 S8895-1A

WYOMING

VOL. 23 NO. 4 APR. 1986

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Jan. '86	Feb. '86
Labor Force	244,969	247,121
Employment	219,804	221,582
Unemployment	25,165	25,539
Rate (Raw)	10.3	10.3
Rate (S.A.)	9.0	9.0
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.57	$14.00
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	45.1	42.3
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	6.7	7.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.19	$12.29
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	44.5	43.0
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	328.4	327.5
Denver (Bimonthly)	364.4	
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.9	+3.2

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

THE NATION

In February, the number of unemployed nationwide was up 700,000 from January to 8.5 million. The civilian unemployment rate was up 0.6 percentage point to 7.3 percent, seasonally adjusted, in February. The jobless rate had been improving slowly since the summer of 1985, and the gain in February returned it to the level of the first half of last year. Rates for adult men (6.2 percent) and women (6.7 percent) and full time workers (6.9 percent) were all about half a point higher than the previous month.

IN WYOMING

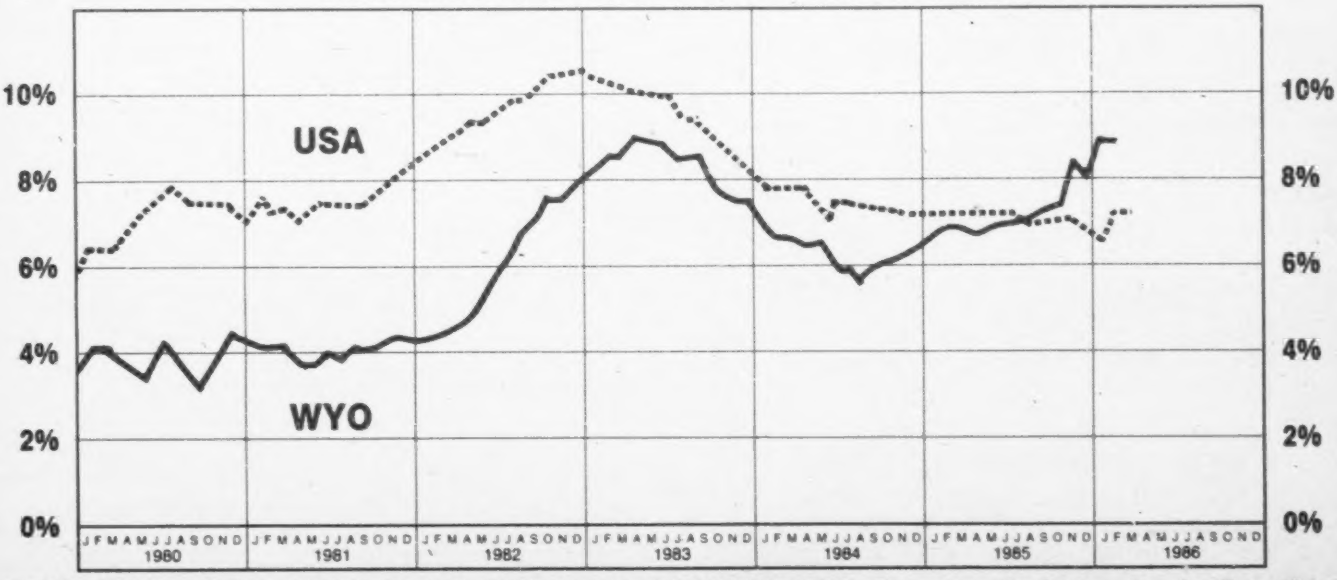
Unemployment in Wyoming continued at 10.3 percent, unadjusted, and 9.0 percent seasonally adjusted in February for the second month in a row - reflecting the continuing large number of unemployment insurance claims.

In January, Wyoming's unemployment rate ranked it sixth highest in the nation. West Virginia had the highest unadjusted rate of 13.4 percent and New Hampshire had the lowest at 3.8 percent.

In February, the 9.0 percent seasonally adjusted rate in Wyoming was well above

Continued on Page 2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In Wyoming—Continued

the U.S. level of 7.3 percent. In 1985, however, Wyoming's annual average rate of 7.1 percent was about the same as the U.S. rate of 7.2 percent.

The statewide labor force stood at 247,100 in February, up over two percent on an annual basis. The employed labor force, however, was about last year's level while the number of unemployed, at 25,500, was up 31 percent annually.

AREA TRENDS

Percentage wise, Sublette County continues to lead in annual labor force gains, followed closely by Lincoln County. Sweetwater County indicated the greatest annual worker gain, over 2,200, followed by Laramie and Lincoln Counties, both up over 1,600. Fremont County indicated the greatest labor force decline, down over 500.

Big Horn County had the highest unemployment rate, 14.7 percent, and Sublette had the lowest rate at 6.7 percent. Of the 23 counties only seven did not have double digit unemployment rates. Natrona County had the most jobseekers, 3,900. For more detail refer to Table 2.

WYOMING THIRD QUARTER WAGES UP 3.8 PERCENT

Recently compiled employer contribution data reflects an annual gain of 3.8 percent in the average weekly wage for the Third Quarter of 1985. The all industry average of $353 a week, about $18,400 a year, included over 16,500 firms employing almost 201,200 workers covered by the Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Law. The national inflation rate, consumer price index, was up 3.4 percent annually during the same time frame.

Coal miners were the highest paid of any worker group with an average weekly wage of $810, over $42,100 a year!

WYOMING #2 IN PER CAPITA TAX COLLECTIONS

According to information from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Wyoming ranked second in per capita total taxes for fiscal year 1985. A total of $1,584.31 is collected for each person in the state which compares to the $902.40 average for all states.

Per capita rankings for the Cowboy State by selected taxes include: first in motor vehicle licenses, seventh in death and gift tax, 13th in general sales tax and 16th in motor fuel tax.

For fiscal year 1985, Wyoming ranked 44th in the nation in total tax collections with $806,416,000, a 0.6 percent increase over 1984.

HOW MUCH IS OUR DOLLAR REALLY WORTH?

Official data provided by the federal government suggest that between 1967 and 1985 the value of a dollar has dropped by 68.9 percent. In other words, the dollar of 1967 is only worth 31.1 cents, by the government's account. Or saying it another way, the government is telling us that things cost about three times as much as they did in 1967. But do they?

Financial Seeurity Alert, a financial publication headquartered in Minneapolis, Minnesota, recently conducted a survey of 16 of the most common items that people buy. What they learned was a little shocking. (See the table below.)

The 16 items surveyed cost not **three** times more, but averaged **4.2 times** more expensive than in 1967. Housing expenses are nearly six times higher than they were 18 years ago.

According to the publication, our dollar is really only worth about **24 cents,** not the 31 cents claimed by Uncle Sam. Incidentally, most of the 1967 prices were based on data provided by the feds.

So, if *Financial Security Alert* is correct, our dollars will only purchase about 24 percent as much of the items listed, compared to what they would buy back in 1967. It makes one wonder who's correct.

HOW YOUR PURCHASING POWER HAS DECLINED:

	1967 Price	1985 Price	# Times 1967 Price
Monthly Housing Expense	$ 114.31	$ 678.40	5.9
Monthly Automobile Expense	$ 82.69	$ 369.82	4.5
Loaf of Bread	$ .22	$ .99	4.5
Gallon of Milk	$ 1.15	$ 2.02	1.8
Sugar - 5 lb. bag	$ .10	$ .32	3.2
Pound of Hamburger	$ .39	$ 1.25	3.2
Coffee - 2 lbs.	$ .49	$ 2.59	5.3
Candy Bar	$ .10	$ .35	3.5
6 Oz. Frozen Orange Juice	$ .11	$ .39	3.5
Steak	$ .98	$ 2.49	2.5
Natural Gas	$ 153.00	$ 770.00	5.0
Gasoline (per gallon)	$ .23	$ 1.21	5.4
Electricity	$ 128.02	$ 430.00	3.4
Men's Dress Shirt	$ 5.00	$ 28.00	5.6
Postage	$ 0.5	$ .22	4.4
Resident College Tuition	$ 294.00	$1,581.00	5.4

1985 Prices Are An Average of 4.2 Times As High As 1967 Prices.

Basic Data: Departments of Commerce, Labor, Energy, and others

Reproduced From: Financial Security Alert, Inc., 1986

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS – ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT REVISIONS

That time of the year has come again when we can say, with relief, that the "Benchmark" is complete. To those who produce the Non-farm Wage and Salary Employment reports, this means we have finished the lengthy process to review, compare, and analyze the 1984 and 1985 employment estimates. For those reading this article, it means new and more accurate employment figures are available.

Our Current Employment Statistics program collects data on a monthly basis from a sample of Wyoming employers, and estimates employment by industry based on this sample. At benchmark time, estimates for the past two years are replaced by actual employment counts taken mostly from employer unemployment insurance tax reports.

The benchmark is done on an annual basis. In February 1986, we completed the March 1985 benchmark — all data through March 1985 are now final. We have "actual count" data for all of 1984 and the first three months of 1985. Likewise, one year from now we will revise 1985 for a second time. This will include "actual count" data for the entire year and for the first three months of 1986.

This year's benchmark applied an upward revision of 3.4% to our original 1985 estimates for total wage and salary employment. This revision increased the employment from an annual average of 198,200 to 204,900.

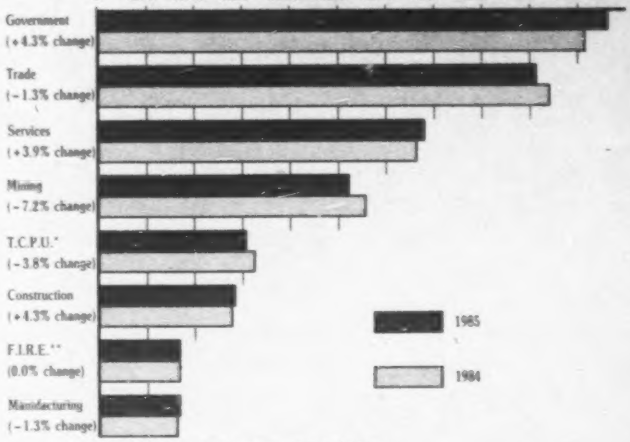
Most of the larger industries in Wyoming had even smaller revisions than the total. Only trade, with an upward revision of 6%, was larger. Services, a more stable industry, was revised upward by 1.1% while Total Government had a 2.9% upward revision. Mining, the state's most public industry in recent years, tracked very well with only a 0.4% downward revision.

The smaller industries also tracked fairly well. A notable exception was the 36.1% upward revision of the extremely volatile Construction industry. Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities had a downward revision of 3.2% while Manufacturing was revised downward by 4.8%. The smallest revision came to Finance, Insurance and Real Estate, requiring an increase of only 0.3%.

With all of this, we can more accurately state that Wyoming's employment level has experienced only a slight increase from year-to-year. The benchmarked estimates for 1984 and 1985 show us that the annual average employment rose from 204,300 in 1984 to 204,900 in 1985, a mere 0.3%. At the industry level, however, only three showed an increase from year-to-year — Construction (+4.3%), Government (+4.3%), and Services (+3.9%).

Finance, Insurance and Real Estate remained the same from year-to-year while the remaining industries experienced a loss in employment. Not surprisingly, Wyoming's ailing Mining industry suffered the most with a stinging loss of 2,000 jobs (−7.2%). Other industries with a decrease over-the-year were Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities (−3.8%), Manufacturing (−1.3%) and Trade (−1.3%).

Wyoming's Annual Average Employment by Industry
1985 Versus 1984



*T.C.P.U. is Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities
**F.I.R.E. is Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
Source: Current Employment Statistics Benchmark Data
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, April, 1986

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISON – FOURTH QUARTER 1985

	ALL ITEMS	GROCERIES	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANSPORTATION	HEALTH CARE	MISC
Component Index Weight	100	17	22	11	13	7	30
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities							
Casper	98.8	97.1	88.6	93.6	97.0	113.6	106.5
Evanston	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Neighboring Cities							
Billings, MT	106.1	106.8	119.2	81.2	99.6	116.9	105.5
Denver, CO	108.9	110.3	134.5	73.9	112.9	107.3	100.9
Omaha, NE	92.4	92.7	89.6	84.9	94.6	88.4	96.9
Rapid City, SD	93.4	105.4	82.3	77.2	94.0	115.4	95.2
Salt Lake City, UT	101.2	103.0	97.4	92.9	102.3	92.1	107.7
Twin Falls, ID	91.0	88.4	93.5	63.4	97.1	102.2	95.6
Highest U.S. City	142.5 New York NY	147.9 St. Thomas VI	190.7 New York NY	195.7 New York NY	144.0 Washington, DC	180.1 Tacoma WA	130.2 Anchorage AK
Lowest U.S. City	86.7 McMinnville TN	85.8 Columbia SC	73.1 Clarinda IA	51.7 Seattle WA	78.7 Youngstown OH	67.4 Cookeville TN	89.6 Cookeville TN

* Source: American Chamber of Commerce Research Association
**Data unavailable for Fourth Quarter 1985

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGES	HOUSING	ENTERTAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
February 1986	327.5	307.7	356.5	272.0	204.1	319.2	422.3
Annual % Change	3.2	2.1	3.8	4.1	1.1	1.6	7.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	FEB 1986 [1]	JAN 1986 [1]	FEB 1985 [2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	247,121	244,969	241,862	0.9	2.2
Unemployment	25,539	25,165	19,496	1.5	31.0
Employed Labor Force	221,582	219,804	222,366	0.8	- 0.4
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	182,500	181,400	181,951	0.6	0.3
b. Agriculture[3]	7,409	6,174	7,684	20.0	- 3.6
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	10.3% 9.0%*	10.3% 9.0%*	8.1% 7.0%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.8% 7.3%*	7.3% 6.7%*	7.8% 7.3%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	4.5%	3.9%	3.3%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 592.20	$ 612.01	$ 555.39	- 3.2	6.6
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	45.1	40.1	- 6.2	5.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.00	$ 13.57	$ 13.85	3.2	1.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	37,607	37,619	32,296	0.0	16.4
a. Initial	4,831	5,816	3,914	- 16.9	23.4
Weeks Compensated	30,004	29,228	26,145	2.7	14.8
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 4,723,686	$ 4,601,047	$ 3,877,059	2.7	21.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 157.14	$ 157.12	$ 147.29	0.0	6.7
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	4,145	5,827	3,072	- 28.9	34.9
Non-Ag. Openings Received	2,118	2,721	1,911	- 22.2	10.8
Non-Ag. Placements	1,918	2,519	1,829	- 23.9	4.9
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 528.47	$ 542.46	$ 514.08	- 2.6	2.8
Average Weekly Hours	43.0	44.5	43.2	- 3.4	- 0.5
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.29	$ 12.19	$ 11.90	0.8	3.3
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	327.5	328.4	317.4	- 0.3	3.2
Producer Prices, All Commodities	304.7	309.0	309.1	- 1.4	- 1.4
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	315.3	315.6	309.5	- 0.1	1.9

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	FEB 1986	JAN 1986	FEB 1985	%CHANGE JAN-FEB	%CHANGE FEB-FEB	FEB 1986	JAN 1986	FEB 1985	FEB 1986	JAN 1986	FEB 1985
Statewide	247,121	244,969	241,862	0.9	2.2	25,539	25,165	19,496	10.3	10.3	8.1
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.0	9.0	7.0
Albany	15,696	15,694	15,523	0.0	1.1	1,166	1,237	819	7.4	7.9	5.3
Big Horn	4,440	4,327	4,714	2.6	- 5.8	653	551	504	14.7	12.7	10.7
Campbell	19,710	19,140	18,740	3.0	5.2	1,864	1,581	1,346	9.5	8.3	7.2
Carbon	8,260	8,237	8,634	0.3	- 4.3	1,054	1,130	835	12.8	13.7	9.7
Converse	6,401	6,390	6,462	0.2	- 0.9	810	855	613	12.6	13.4	9.5
Crook	2,767	2,663	2,741	3.9	0.9	310	277	190	11.2	10.4	6.9
Fremont	16,338	16,426	16,863	- 0.5	- 3.1	2,250	2,448	1,906	13.8	14.9	11.3
Goshen	5,516	5,508	5,773	0.1	- 4.5	575	449	458	10.4	8.2	7.9
Hot Springs	2,793	2,676	3,017	4.4	- 7.4	260	214	219	9.3	8.0	7.3
Johnson	3,190	3,137	3,395	1.7	- 6.0	405	358	259	12.7	11.4	7.6
Laramie	35,050	34,949	33,434	0.3	4.8	2,776	2,932	2,240	7.9	8.4	6.7
Lincoln	8,710	8,525	7,071	2.2	23.2	885	887	716	10.2	10.4	10.1
Natrona	36,040	35,697	36,477	1.0	- 1.2	3,912	3,863	2,930	10.9	10.8	8.0
Niobrara	1,567	1,496	1,654	4.7	- 5.3	217	201	203	13.9	13.4	12.3
Park	12,826	12,660	12,398	1.3	3.5	1,327	1,266	1,034	10.3	10.0	8.3
Platte	3,632	3,485	3,652	4.2	- 0.5	482	467	310	13.3	13.4	8.5
Sheridan	12,614	12,576	12,989	0.3	- 2.9	1,348	1,394	1,284	10.7	11.1	9.9
Sublette	3,384	3,389	2,617	- 0.1	29.3	227	281	156	6.7	8.3	6.0
Sweetwater	21,552	21,551	19,331	0.0	11.5	2,048	2,096	1,413	9.5	9.7	7.3
Teton	7,330	7,314	7,128	0.2	2.8	605	653	502	8.2	8.9	7.0
Uinta	11,313	11,270	10,837	0.4	4.4	1,414	1,264	893	12.5	11.2	8.2
Washakie	4,757	4,731	4,807	0.5	- 1.0	587	453	388	12.3	9.6	8.1
Weston	3,234	3,128	3,605	3.4	- 10.3	366	307	277	11.3	9.8	7.7
United States									7.8	7.3	7.8
United States - Seasonally adjusted									7.3	6.7	7.3

* The data contained in this table updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

Table 3

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	FEB 1986[2]	JAN 1986[3]	FEB 1985	JAN 1986 to FEB 1986	FEB 1985 to FEB 1986
	Total	Total	Total		
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	194.8	196.2	194.5	- 0.7	0.2
Manufacturing	7.3	7.8	7.4	- 6.4	- 1.4
Durable Goods	3.4	3.5	3.5	- 2.9	- 2.9
Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.3	3.8	- 7.0	5.3
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	- 10.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	187.5	188.5	187.1	- 0.5	0.2
Mining	24.7	25.8	25.5	- 4.3	- 3.1
Contract Construction	10.5	10.4	11.2	1.0	- 6.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	15.0	15.1	14.9	- 0.7	0.7
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	2.5	0.0	20.0
Transportation except Railroads	5.6	5.6	5.8	0.0	- 3.4
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.4	6.5	6.7	- 1.5	- 4.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.0	43.3	44.5	- 0.7	- 3.4
Wholesale Trade	9.2	9.3	9.3	- 1.1	- 1.1
Retail Trade	33.8	34.0	35.1	- 0.6	- 3.7
Food Stores	4.9	5.1	5.2	- 3.9	- 5.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.9	6.1	5.8	- 3.3	1.7
Eating & Drinking Places	11.6	11.3	12.5	2.7	- 7.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 1.3
Services	32.8	33.0	30.9	- 0.6	6.1
Personal Services	2.0	2.1	1.9	- 4.8	5.3
Medical & Other Health Services	6.6	6.6	6.1	0.0	8.2
Government	53.6	53.0	52.1	1.1	2.9
Federal Government	7.2	7.2	6.8	0.0	5.9
State & Local Government	46.4	45.8	45.4	1.3	2.2
State Government	13.7	13.6	13.1	0.7	4.6
Local Government	32.7	32.2	32.3	1.6	1.2

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	FEB 1986[2] Total	JAN 1986[3] Total	FEB 1985 Total	JAN 1986 to FEB 1986	FEB 1985 to FEB 1986
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.2	31.3	32.4	- 0.3	- 3.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.8	30.0	31.1	- 0.7	- 4.2
Mining	4.2	4.4	4.6	- 4.5	- 8.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.0	4.1	4.2	- 2.4	- 4.8
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	- 25.0
Contract Construction	1.7	1.6	1.5	6.3	13.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	- 4.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.0	9.0	9.5	0.0	- 5.3
Wholesale Trade	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	- 8.8
Retail Trade	5.9	5.9	6.2	0.0	- 4.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	- 11.8
Services	5.4	5.5	5.6	- 1.8	- 3.6
Government	6.0	6.0	6.1	0.0	- 1.6
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 1.9
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.8	29.9	29.1	- 0.3	2.4
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.7	28.8	28.0	- 0.3	2.5
Contract Construction	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	6.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.5	6.5	6.9	0.0	- 5.8
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.0	- 4.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.2	5.3	4.8	- 1.9	8.3
Government	10.4	10.4	10.0	0.0	4.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.8	12.5
State & Local Government	7.8	7.7	7.6	1.3	2.6

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

Dick Sadler, Executive Director
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Mike Paris, Statistical Analyst

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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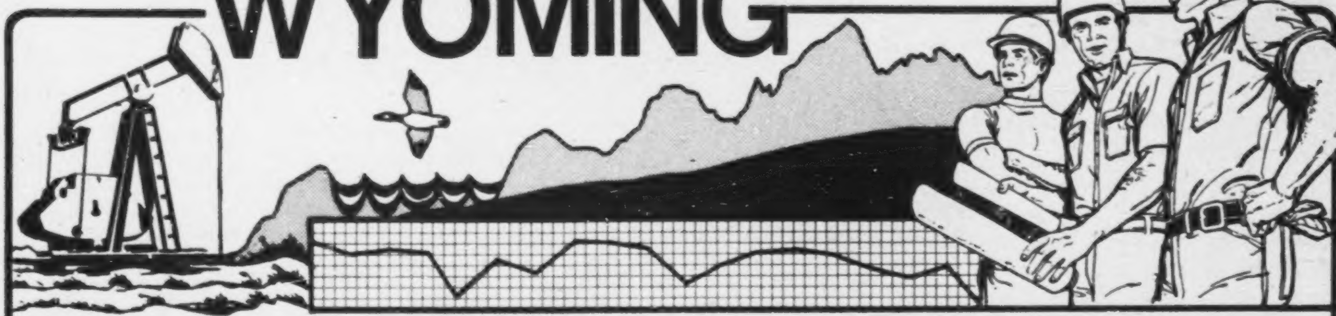
WYOMING



VOL. 23 NO. 5 MAY 1986

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Feb. '86	Mar. '86
Labor Force	247,229	252,298
Employment	221,681	225,594
Unemployment	25,548	26,704
Rate (Raw)	10.3	10.6
Rate (S.A.)	8.8	9.2
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.81	$13.74
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.2	43.7
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.3	7.2
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.26	$12.24
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.3	42.1
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		
All Urban 1967=100		
U.S. City Avg.	327.5	326.0
Denver (Bimonthly)		355.7
Year Change (U.S.)	+3.2	+2.3

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

THE NATIONAL SCENE

In March, the number of unemployed nationwide was down 108,000 from February to 8.4 million. The civilian unemployment rate stood at 7.2 percent, down only slightly from the February rate of 7.3 percent, seasonally adjusted. The March 1985 adjusted rate was also 7.3 percent. Rates for adult men (6.2 percent) and women (6.6 percent) were about the same as the previous month and year. The average duration of unemployment in March was 14.4 weeks.

IN WYOMING

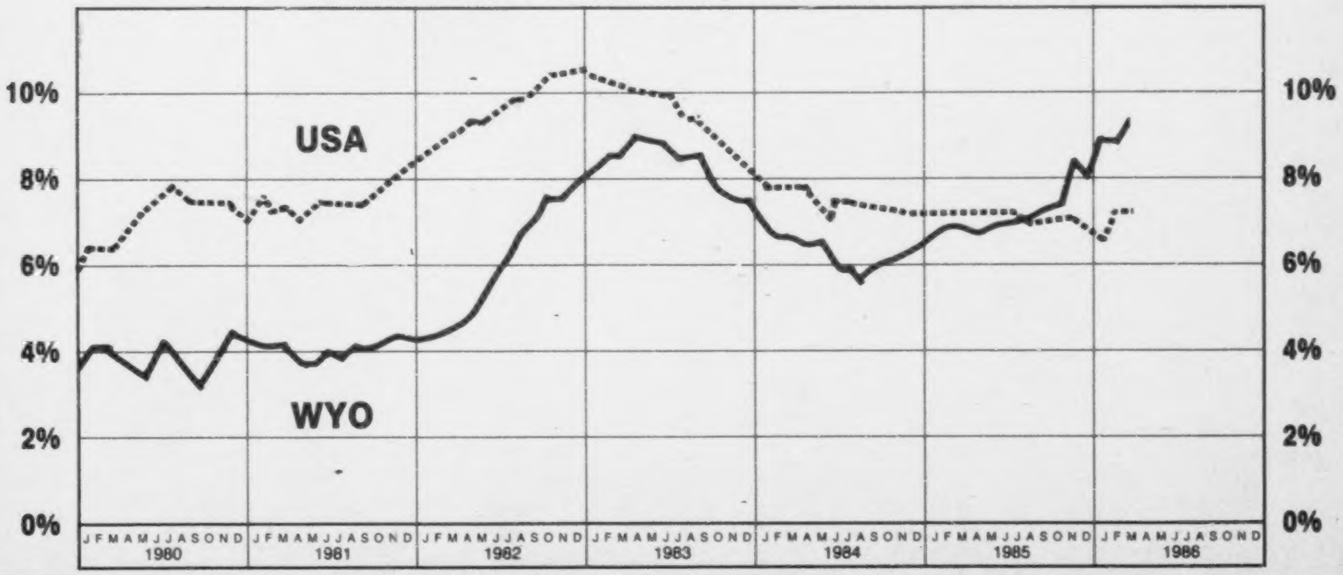
Unemployment in Wyoming continued to rise in March, 10.6 percent and 26,700 jobseekers, up from the 10.3 percent registered in January and February. Historically, unemployment begins its seasonal decline in March but this was not the case in 1986.

The state's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for March stood at 9.2 percent, two full percentage points above the U.S. rate of 7.2 percent, and compares to 8.8 percent in February and 6.8 percent in March 1985.

In January, as well as February, Wyoming's unemployment rate ranked it sixth highest

Continued on Page 2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

in the nation. In February, Louisiana had the highest unadjusted rate of 13.2 percent and New Hampshire had the lowest at 3.8 percent.

Statewide, the number of jobseekers increased annually by 39 percent to approximately 26,700, a record high number of unemployed. Agency records indicate that there was an average of 10.7 applicants per job opening during the First Quarter 1986 in the state job service centers. This compares with 4.2 applicants per opening during the First Quarter 1985.

The statewide labor force stood at 252,300 in March, up 3.7 percent over-the-year. The employed labor force, however, was about at last year's level.

Industrial sectors hardest hit include oil and gas extraction and oil field services, retail trade, and transportation. The only noteworthy annual employment gains occurred in the services industry and government. The remaining industrial sectors were relatively stable.

COUNTY TRENDS

Percentage-wise, Sublette County continues to lead in annual labor force gains, followed closely by Lincoln County. Sweetwater County indicated the greatest annual worker gain, over 2,400, followed by Laramie and Lincoln counties, up 1,800 and 1,700 workers.

Sixteen of the state's 23 counties had double-digit unemployment rates in March. The highest rate was in Big Horn County, at 15.3 percent, followed by Uinta and Fremont counties at 14.3 and 14.0 percent. The Casper area, Natrona County, continued with the greatest number of unemployed with almost 4,200 jobseekers and a rate of 11.4 percent. Albany and Laramie counties, whose economies are buffered by large numbers of government employees, had the lowest unemployment rate of 7.0 and 7.6 percent. Sublette County also had a 7.6 unemployment rate. Only Albany County had a lower unemployment level than the U.S. unadjusted rate of 7.5 percent in March.

CES - A KEY INDICATOR

Each month the *Trends* includes data collected from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) Survey. The survey produces monthly and annual average estimates of employment and earnings information for the United States, Wyoming, Cheyenne and Casper.

Businesses can use Current Employment Statistics . . .

- To guide decisions on plant locations, sales and purchases.
- To construct escalation clauses for long-term supply or construction contracts that depend on the movement of average hourly earnings for a selected industry.
- To negotiate labor contracts based upon industry, hourly earnings or weekly hours series.
- To detect and plan for swings in the business cycle, using average weekly hours series.
- To draw comparisons between your business and the industry or economy as a whole.

You can learn more about the CES survey and the statistics it produces by contacting the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

ABOUT THE CPI

Each month the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) releases the Consumer Price Index (CPI). At one time the CPI for the most part was a tool used only by researchers and economists. However, in recent years nearly everyone is concerned with inflation. As a result, the CPI has become one of the most frequently used statistics among the thousands generated by the government. Giving indications of changes in prices over time, the CPI is used as an escalator in various contracts, leases and government entitlement programs. Not only does the CPI give an idea of the nation's economic well-being, it also gives individuals a chance to see if their wages are increasing as fast as overall prices.

The CPI measures the changes in prices of a constant "market basket" of goods and services over time. The base year for the CPI is 1967. In other words, the goods and services previously mentioned cost $100.00 in 1967. As of February, 1986, the same goods and services now cost $327.50.

Along with the index numbers, the BLS produces percent change figures, sometimes called inflation rates. This is the figure to be used when measuring the impact inflation has on a consumer's pocket book.

Recent months, February and March, have shown a drop in the CPI due to falling oil prices and lower food costs. Many analysts feel the annual change in the CPI for 1986 will be between one and two percent. This compares to the last three years which gave us an increase between three and four percent.

While this is good news for most consumers, states tied closely to agriculture and oil, like Wyoming, are suffering. The lower price of oil makes it unprofitable to drill new wells and existing wells operating at higher costs are forced to close. Less expensive food prices generally mean lower farm prices and a continuing high number of failing farms. The result is higher unemployment.

There are two national CPI's available. The CPI-W is for wage and clerical workers and covers the buying habits of 40 percent of the population. The CPI-U is for urban consumers and approximates the buying habits of 80 percent of the population. The CPI-U for the nation is the one most often referred to by the media.

Since Wyoming is not populated enough to get a BLS sponsored CPI, the state's Department of Administration and Fiscal

Control (DAFC) prepares a quarterly cost-of-living index along with annual inflation rates. The inflation rates are available for the state and five regions that make up the state, from DAFC's Division of Research and Statistics in Cheyenne.

The table below lists the United States CPI-U annual rate of inflation from December to December, and also lists DAFC's annual rate of inflation for the state for the same period. The graph represents the CPI-U since 1967. The Trend Setters box on the front page lists the current month CPI-U.

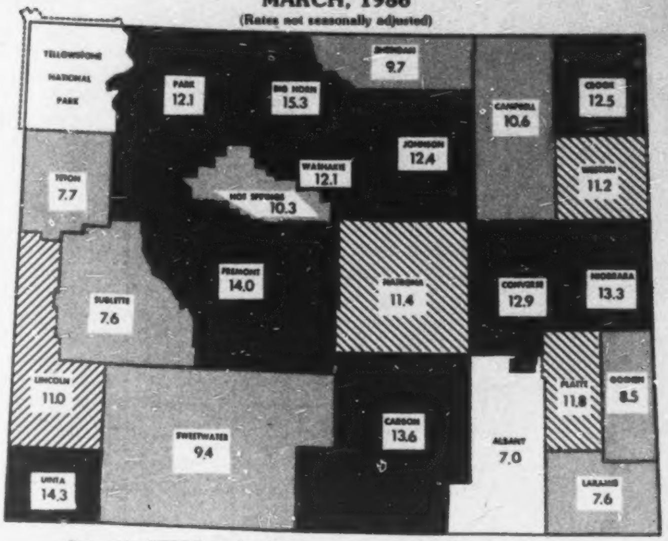
ANNUAL AVERAGE RATE OF INFLATION

	DECEMBER TO DECEMBER UNITED STATES CPI-U	WYOMING DAFC'S INFLATION RATE
1978-79	13.3%	13.6%
1979-80	12.4%	12.5%
1980-81	8.9%	7.0%
1981-82	3.9%	1.6%
1982-83	3.8%	1.4%
1983-84	4.0%	2.9%
1984-85	3.8%	1.8%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Wyoming's Department of Administration and Fiscal Control, Division of Research and Statistics.

WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY COUNTY MARCH, 1986

(Rates not seasonally adjusted)

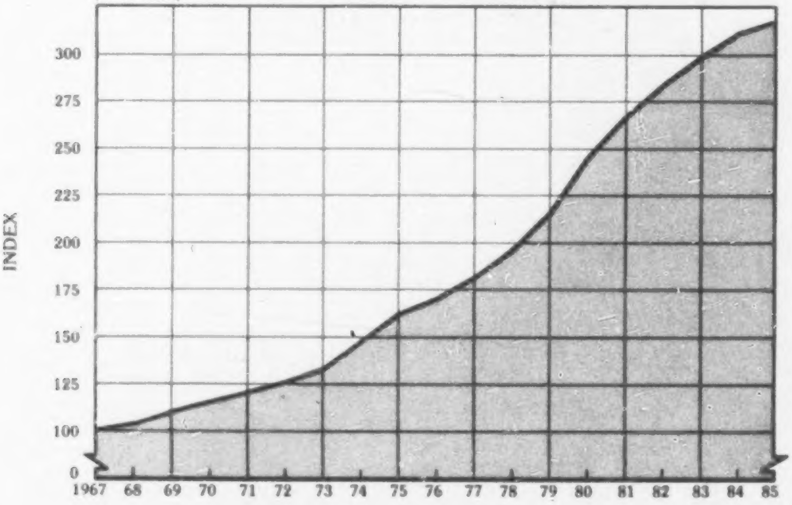

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
PARK 12.1
BIG HORN 15.3
SHERIDAN 9.7
CAMPBELL 10.6
CROOK 12.5
TETON 7.7
WASHAKIE 12.1
JOHNSON 12.4
HOT SPRINGS 10.3
WESTON 11.2
FREMONT 14.0
NATRONA 11.4
CONVERSE 12.9
NIOBRARA 13.3
SUBLETTE 7.6
LINCOLN 11.0
PLATTE 11.8
GOSHEN 8.5
SWEETWATER 9.4
CARBON 13.6
ALBANY 7.0
UINTA 14.3
LARAMIE 7.6

Prepared by: WESC Research and Analysis in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES: UNITED STATES .. 7.5%
WYOMING 10.6%

- ☐ U.S. rate or lower
- ▒ Above U.S. rate, Wyoming rate or lower
- ▨ Above Wyoming rate, below 12.0 percent
- ■ Above 12.0 percent

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, ALL URBAN ANNUAL AVERAGE



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research & Analysis Section, April, 1986

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
March 1986	326.0	307.8	357.0	271.9	206.3	309.6	425.8
Annual % Change	2.3	2.1	3.6	3.7	0.5	- 2.2	7.4

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	MAR 1986 [1]	FEB 1986 [1]	MAR 1985 [2]	Percent change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	252,298	247,229	243,337	2.1	3.7
Unemployment	26,704	25,548	19,181	4.5	39.2
Employed Labor Force	225,594	221,681	224,156	1.8	0.6
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	184,300	182,500	183,335	1.0	0.5
b. Agriculture[3]	7,928	7,409	8,074	7.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	10.6% 9.2%*	10.3% 8.8%*	7.9% 6.8%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.5% 7.2%*	7.8% 7.3%*	7.5% 7.3%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	4.5%	4.4%	3.4%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 600.44	$ 596.59	$ 570.72	0.6	5.2
Average Weekly Hours	43.7	43.2	41.0	1.1	6.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.74	$ 13.81	$ 13.92	- 0.5	- 1.3
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	42,000	37,607	31,171	11.7	34.7
a. Initial	4,448	4,831	3,420	- 7.9	30.1
Weeks Compensated	32,463	30,004	26,344	8.2	23.2
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 5,151,362	$ 4,723,686	$ 3,906,877	9.1	31.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 158.32	$ 157.14	$ 147.55	0.8	7.3
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	4,349	4,145	4,509	4.9	- 3.5
Non-Ag. Openings Received	2,220	2,118	3,173	4.8	- 30.0
Non-Ag. Placements	1,911	1,918	2,768	- 0.4	- 31.0
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 515.30	$ 518.60	$ 519.28	- 0.6	- 0.8
Average Weekly Hours	42.1	42.3	43.6	- 0.4	- 3.4
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.24	$ 12.26	$ 11.91	- 0.2	2.8
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	326.0	327.5	318.8	- 0.5	2.3
Producer Prices, All Commodities	300.3	304.7	308.6	- 1.4	- 2.7
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	307.8	307.7	301.6	0.0	2.1

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAR 1986	FEB 1986	MAR 1985	%CHANGE FEB-MAR	%CHANGE MAR-MAR	MAR 1986	FEB 1986	MAR 1985	MAR 1986	FEB 1986	MAR 1985
Statewide	252,298	247,229	243,337	2.1	3.7	26,704	25,548	19,181	10.6	10.3	7.9
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.2	8.8	6.8
Albany	15,862	15,698	15,543	1.0	2.1	1,108	1,174	769	7.0	7.5	4.9
Big Horn	4,781	4,558	4,842	4.9	- 1.3	731	651	526	15.3	14.3	10.9
Campbell	20,256	19,659	18,912	3.0	7.1	2,155	1,861	1,417	10.6	9.5	7.5
Carbon	8,397	8,253	8,594	1.7	- 2.3	1,139	1,051	827	13.6	12.7	9.6
Converse	6,440	6,401	6,440	0.6	0.0	828	810	639	12.9	12.7	9.9
Crook	2,868	2,768	2,806	3.6	2.2	359	310	231	12.5	11.2	8.2
Fremont	16,640	16,334	16,868	1.9	- 1.4	2,334	2,250	1,853	14.0	13.8	11.0
Goshen	5,768	5,653	5,889	2.0	- 2.1	492	577	430	8.5	10.2	7.3
Hot Springs	2,867	2,794	2,990	2.6	- 4.1	296	260	167	10.3	9.3	5.6
Johnson	3,244	3,190	3,389	1.7	- 4.3	402	405	224	12.4	12.7	6.6
Laramie	35,462	35,174	33,619	0.8	5.5	2,687	2,778	2,139	7.6	7.9	6.4
Lincoln	8,992	8,711	7,296	3.2	23.2	988	885	717	11.0	10.2	9.8
Natrona	36,696	35,992	36,469	2.0	0.6	4,180	3,912	2,895	11.4	10.9	7.9
Niobrara	1,555	1,567	1,650	- 0.8	- 5.8	207	217	220	13.3	13.9	13.3
Park	13,108	12,695	12,368	3.3	6.0	1,581	1,326	964	12.1	10.4	7.8
Platte	3,640	3,631	3,691	0.2	- 1.4	430	482	319	11.8	13.3	8.6
Sheridan	12,821	12,611	13,197	1.7	- 2.8	1,245	1,351	1,291	9.7	10.7	9.8
Sublette	3,574	3,384	2,730	5.6	30.9	272	227	185	7.6	6.7	6.8
Sweetwater	21,821	21,397	19,415	2.0	12.4	2,056	2,046	1,319	9.4	9.6	6.8
Teton	7,568	7,336	7,298	3.2	3.7	584	609	523	7.7	8.3	7.2
Uinta	11,677	11,312	10,908	3.2	7.0	1,664	1,412	919	14.3	12.5	8.4
Washakie	4,866	4,756	4,807	2.3	1.2	588	587	317	12.1	12.3	6.6
Weston	3,397	3,357	3,616	1.2	- 6.1	379	368	291	11.2	11.0	8.0
United States									7.5	7.8	7.5
United States - Seasonally adjusted									7.2	7.3	7.3

* The data contained in this table updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	MAR 1986[2] Total	FEB 1986[3] Total	MAR 1985 Total	FEB 1986 to MAR 1986	MAR 1985 to MAR 1986
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	196.7	194.9	196.7	0.9	0.0
Manufacturing	7.9	7.6	7.5	3.9	5.3
Durable Goods	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.8	2.8
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.0	3.9	5.0	7.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	188.8	187.3	189.2	0.8	- 0.2
Mining	23.9	24.5	24.8	- 2.4	- 3.6
Contract Construction	12.3	10.6	12.1	16.0	1.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.7	14.9	15.6	- 1.3	- 5.8
Railroad Transportation	2.9	2.9	3.1	0.0	- 6.5
Transportation except Railroads	5.4	5.5	5.8	- 1.8	- 6.9
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.4	6.4	6.7	0.0	- 4.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	42.7	42.7	44.8	0.0	- 4.7
Wholesale Trade	9.3	9.3	9.3	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	33.4	33.4	35.4	0.0	- 5.6
Food Stores	4.8	4.9	5.3	- 2.0	- 9.4
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.7	5.7	5.9	0.0	- 3.4
Eating & Drinking Places	12.0	11.5	12.7	4.3	- 5.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.8	7.9	8.0	- 1.3	- 2.5
Services	33.0	33.1	31.1	- 0.3	6.1
Personal Services	2.1	2.0	1.9	5.0	10.5
Medical & Other Health Services	6.7	6.7	6.1	0.0	9.8
Government	54.4	53.6	52.8	1.5	3.0
Federal Government	7.0	7.2	6.8	- 2.8	2.9
State & Local Government	47.4	46.4	46.0	2.2	3.0
State Government	13.9	13.7	13.3	1.5	4.5
Local Government	33.5	32.7	32.7	2.4	2.4

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	MAR 1986[2]	FEB 1986[3]	MAR 1985	FEB 1986 to MAR 1986	MAR 1985 to MAR 1986
	Total	Total	Total		
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.3	31.2	32.5	0.3	-3.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.9	29.8	31.2	0.3	-4.2
Mining	4.2	4.2	4.5	0.0	-6.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.0	3.9	4.1	2.6	-2.4
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.3	0.4	-33.3	-50.0
Contract Construction	1.6	1.7	1.6	-5.9	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.9	2.0	2.1	-5.0	-9.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.9	8.9	9.5	0.0	-6.3
Wholesale Trade	3.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	-6.1
Retail Trade	5.8	5.9	6.2	-1.7	-6.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.7	0.0	-11.8
Services	5.5	5.5	5.6	0.0	-1.8
Government	6.3	6.0	6.2	5.0	1.6
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.7	1.8
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.0	29.9	29.4	0.3	2.0
Manufacturing	1.2	1.1	1.1	9.1	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.0	28.8	28.2	0.7	2.8
Contract Construction	1.5	1.3	1.3	15.4	15.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	12.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.5	6.5	6.9	0.0	-5.8
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	-12.5
Retail Trade	5.8	5.8	6.1	0.0	-4.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.2	5.3	4.9	-1.9	6.1
Government	10.4	10.4	10.2	0.0	2.0
Federal Government	2.6	2.7	2.5	-3.7	4.0
State & Local Government	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.0	1.3

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

Dick Sadler, Executive Director
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Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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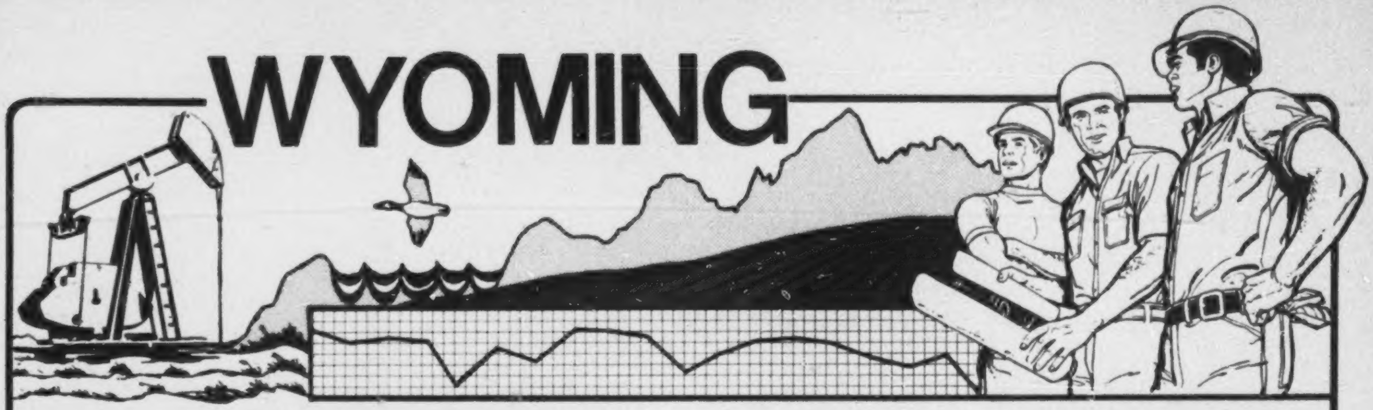


WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 23 NO. 6 JUNE 1986

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Mar. '86	Apr. '86
Labor Force	252,145	253,332
Employment	225,434	226,008
Unemployment	26,711	27,324
Rate (Raw)	10.6	10.8
Rate (S.A.)	9.2	9.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.90	$14.33
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.1	41.0
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.2	7.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.28	$12.34
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.4	42.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	326.0	325.3
Denver (Bimonthly)	355.7	
Year Change (U.S.)	+2.3	+1.6

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of Trends *be sure to see these articles*

- Wyoming Fourth Quarter 1985 Wages up 6.7 Percent
- Many Jobs Go Begging
- Illiteracy—The Most Formidable Barrier to Employment—Part One
- Wyoming's Per Capita Personal Income

THE NATION

In April, the number of unemployed continued to fall in the U.S., down 77,000 from March to 8.3 million. The civilian unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, stood at 7.1 percent, down slightly from the March rate of 7.2 percent and the April 1985 rate of 7.3 percent. The U.S. had an average annual rate of 7.2 percent in 1985, down from 7.5 percent in 1984.

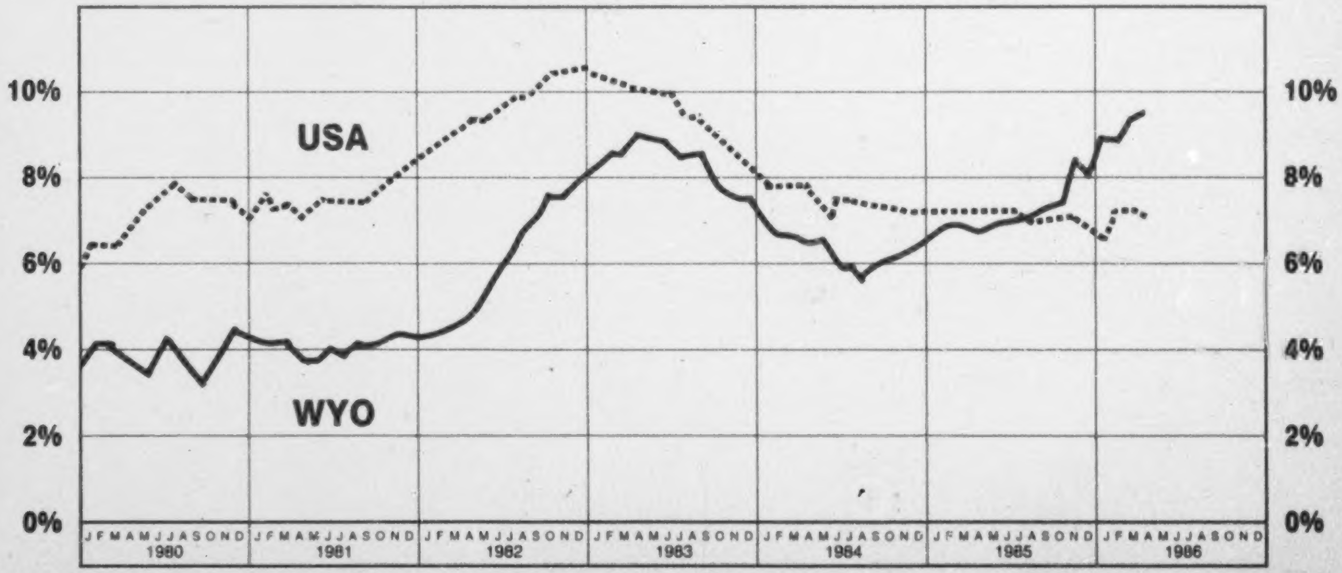
Rates for adult men in April (6.0 percent) and women (6.4 percent) were down from both the previous month and year in the nation.

IN WYOMING

In contrast to the downward trend in the national jobless rate, Wyoming's unemployment continued its upward spiral in April. The April 1986 seasonally adjusted unem-

Continued on Page 2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In Wyoming—Continued

ployment rate rose to 9.4 percent, over two percentage points above the U.S. rate and compares to 9.2 percent in March and 6.7 percent in April 1985.

The unemployment estimate for April in Wyoming is at a record high, with more than 27,300 people looking for work in a depressed economy victimized by falling energy prices. The April unadjusted unemployment rate registered 10.8 percent, up from 10.6 percent in March and 7.7 percent in April 1985. The March statewide unemployment rate gave Wyoming the highest unemployment in the western U.S. and ranked it fifth highest in the nation. Louisiana, another oil producing state had the highest unemployment in the nation at 13.1 percent and New Hampshire had the lowest at 3.8 percent.

The statewide labor force stood at 253,300, up 2.8 percent over the year. The employed labor force, total workers, declined by almost 1,500 annually and was down 12,000 workers from April 1982.

Industrial sectors with notable annual employment declines include oil & gas exploration and oil field services, retail trade, and transportation. Noteworthy worker gains did occur in the services and government. The remaining industrial sectors were relatively stable.

AREA TRENDS

In April, 17 of Wyoming's 23 counties recorded double-digit unemployment rates. Uinta County, at 15.1 percent had the highest rate followed by Big Horn and Fremont counties at 14.4 and 14.1 percent. The Casper area, Natrona County, continued a longstanding trend of having the greatest number of jobseekers with almost 4,600 unemployed and a rate of 12.7 percent. Albany and Laramie counties continued with the lowest unemployment of 6.2 and 7.1 percent. Only Albany County registered a jobless rate below the seasonally unadjusted U.S. April rate of 7.0 percent.

WYOMING FOURTH QUARTER 1985 WAGES UP 6.7 PERCENT

Recently compiled employer contribution data indicates a quarterly gain of 6.7 percent in the average weekly wage for the fourth quarter of 1985. The all industry average of $376.80 a week, about $19,600 a year, included over 16,500 firms employing around 196,000 workers covered by Wyoming's Unemployment Insurance Law.

Total payroll for October through December 1985 was $954,694,182 which compares to $900,528,458 recorded for the same period during 1984. And, although the total payroll increased by $54,165,724, the number of employers decreased by 90 over the year.

MANY JOBS GO BEGGING

Companies in the service industry are having the toughest time since the late 1960's filling entry-level positions, those low-paying, low-skill jobs typically held by teenagers and women. Fast-food chains, convenience stores, and groceries have the most unfilled slots; department stores, hotels, and temporary-help agencies are also coming up shorthanded.

The long-run problem is that the demand for entry-level workers is rising even as the supply shrinks. Services and retail sales will add nine million jobs in the next ten years, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' latest employment projections, and the percentage of entry-level jobs in the total economy will remain about the same at 20 percent. Because of the baby bust, however, the pool of 16 to 24-year-old workers who typically take those jobs will shrink from the current 21 percent of the labor force to only 15 percent.

The number of teenagers, who make up 20 percent of the work force in retail sales and 85 percent in fast food has already declined by 2.3 million since 1981. Women who took the low-paying part-time jobs are moving up the ladder, and fewer young ones are coming along to replace them. Nor are the immigrants likely to fill the void. Legal immigration will remain flat at around 600,000 people a year, and Congress is continuing to press for tighter controls over illegal immigration.

These scarcities partly reflect the 40-month economic expansion that will force service industry companies to struggle to fill vancancies for years to come.

SOURCE: *Fortune*, March 17, 1986.

ILLITERACY - THE MOST FORMIDABLE BARRIER TO EMPLOYMENT

(This is part one of a three-part series on Illiteracy)

According to this article taken from the National Governors' Association Labor Notes, recent studies show approximately 20 percent of adults are functionally illiterate and thus do not have the basic reading, writing and computational skills needed to function in our society. The problem is particularly severe for adult minorities since approximately 44 percent of blacks and 56 percent of Hispanics are classified as either total, functional, or marginal non-readers. Moreover, according to the U.S. Department of Education, the problem is being perpetuated with 13 percent of the U.S. high school graduates failing to reach reading and writing competence beyond the sixth-grade level, plus 1.3 million non-English speaking arrivals each year. However, it should be noted that estimates of the number of functionally illiterate vary considerably, although even the conservative estimates are still exceedingly large.

This literacy problem exists at a time when fewer jobs exist for those with little or no education. Furthermore, many of the jobs associated with the modern workplace demand higher order analytical, reading, writing and computational skills. Even the lower entry level jobs demand a measure of literacy: cleaning crews must be able to read schedules and basic instructions; and all employees must fill out forms, and sign papers.

The message for everyone involved in employment and train-

Continued on Page 3

Illiteracy—Continued

ing is clear: Remedial education must be considered as an indispensable component of any effective employment and training strategy for the states; a fully literate work force is the key to creating a favorable climate for economic growth. Unless something is done today to stem the adult illiteracy problem, it will be perpetuated for at least another generation.

Job and living requirements for literacy are changing. A 5th grade reading level, once thought to be sufficient for functional literacy, is no longer adequate. A 10th-12th grade reading level is becoming the norm for many jobs in the U.S. The range of literacy is also broadening. Reading, writing and computing have been joined by information and data manipulation, mathematics, and technological literacy. Problem solving and the skills of critical thinking are becoming commonplace in many jobs that did not require them in the past, and are an integral part of most new jobs. Daily life in a technologically advanced society imposes added functional literacy requirements imposed by increased automation of services like banking or insurance, sophisticated pricing and credit, and the larger and increasingly complex institutions with whom we must deal. The report suggests that learning to read need not be carried out through formal training, but that workers can acquire the necessary tools to learn on their own as job requirements change.

WYOMING'S PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

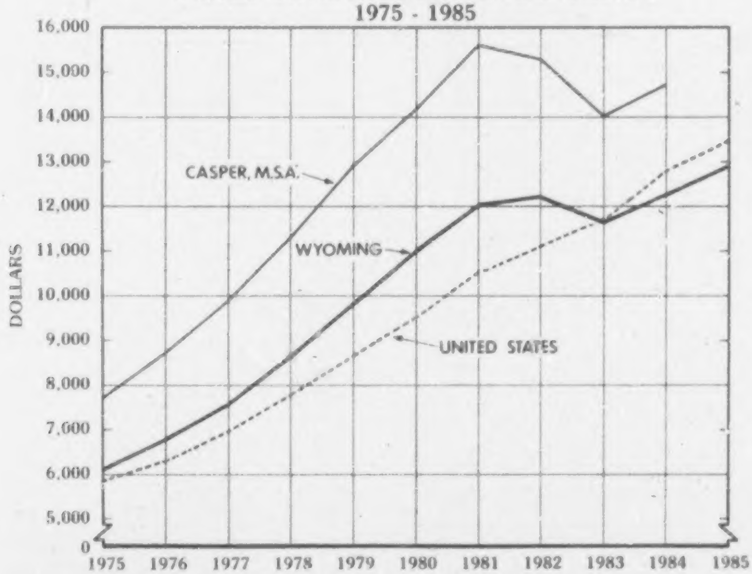
In May the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis released per capita personal income data for Wyoming for 1985. Annual per capita income for Wyoming in 1985 was $12,955. This was a 5.9 percent increase over 1984. However, Wyoming's figure is $496 short of the national average of $13,451, and continues a three-year trend of decreasing value relative to the national average.

When compared to other states, Wyoming ranked 26th in 1985. Alaska had the highest per capita income with $17,756, while Mississippi ranked 50th with $9,035.

In 1985, per capita personal income in the Rocky Mountain region (includes Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and Utah) was $12,377 - 8 percent ($1,074) below the national average. Per capita personal income was below the national average in each Rocky Mountain state except Colorado.

Per capita income is computed by dividing the total personal income by the resident population of an area as of July 1. This measure of income serves as an indicator of the quality of consumer markets and of the economic well-being of the residents of an area. This measure can vary and should be used with caution.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
UNITED STATES, WYOMING, AND CASPER
1975 - 1985



[1] Metropolitan Statistical Area
Information not available for Casper, 1985
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis. May, 1986.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
April 1986	325.3	308.5	358.0	272.3	207.3	303.3	428.0
Annual % Change	1.6	2.3	3.5	3.4	0.7	-5.2	7.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	APR 1986 [1]	MAR 1986 [1]	APR 1985 [2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	253,332	252,145	246,464	0.5	2.8
Unemployment	27,324	26,711	18,974	2.3	44.0
Employed Labor Force	226,008	225,434	227,490	0.3	- 0.7
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	185,590	184,300	184,564	0.7	0.6
b. Agriculture[3]	9,593	7,928	9,770	21.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	10.8% 9.4%*	10.6% 9.2%*	7.7% 6.7%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.0% 7.1%*	7.5% 7.2%*	7.1% 7.3%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	4.6%	4.5%	3.0%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 587.53	$ 599.09	$ 580.05	- 1.9	1.3
Average Weekly Hours	41.0	43.1	41.7	- 4.9	- 1.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.33	$ 13.90	$ 13.91	3.1	3.0
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	45,093	42,000	29,541	7.4	52.6
a. Initial	5,624	4,448	3,149	26.4	78.6
Weeks Compensated	38,530	32,463	24,966	18.7	54.3
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 6,184,228	$ 5,151,362	$ 3,702,370	20.1	67.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 160.18	$ 158.32	$ 147.55	1.2	8.6
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	4,166	4,349	3,071	- 4.2	35.7
Non-Ag. Openings Received	2,248	2,220	2,712	1.3	- 17.1
Non-Ag. Placements	1,884	1,911	2,207	- 1.4	- 14.6
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 521.98	$ 520.67	$ 516.57	0.3	1.0
Average Weekly Hours	42.3	42.4	43.3	- 0.2	- 2.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.34	$ 12.28	$ 11.93	0.5	3.4
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	325.3	326.0	320.1	- 0.2	1.6
Producer Prices, All Commodities	297.9	300.3	309.3	- 0.8	- 3.7
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	308.5	307.8	301.6	0.2	2.3

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	APR 1986	MAR 1986	APR 1985	%CHANGE MAR-APR	%CHANGE APR-APR	APR 1986	MAR 1986	APR 1985	APR 1986	MAR 1986	APR 1985
Statewide	253,332	252,145	246,464	0.5	2.8	27,324	26,711	18,974	10.8	10.6	7.7
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.4	9.2	6.7
Albany	15,822	15,870	15,699	- 0.3	0.8	985	1,108	773	6.2	7.0	4.9
Big Horn	4,879	4,785	4,972	2.0	- 1.9	701	731	500	14.4	15.3	10.1
Campbell	20,210	20,261	18,768	- 0.3	7.7	2,385	2,152	1,424	11.8	10.6	7.6
Carbon	8,355	8,403	8,631	- 0.6	- 3.2	1,108	1,141	829	13.3	13.6	9.6
Converse	6,560	6,443	6,573	1.8	- 0.2	903	828	690	13.8	12.8	10.5
Crook	3,044	2,871	2,977	6.0	2.3	323	359	166	10.6	12.5	5.6
Fremont	16,959	16,650	17,077	1.9	- 0.7	2,393	2,333	1,885	14.1	14.0	11.0
Goshen	6,058	5,773	6,150	4.9	- 1.5	483	492	345	8.0	8.5	5.6
Hot Springs	3,071	2,868	3,168	7.1	- 3.1	332	296	191	10.8	10.3	6.0
Johnson	3,184	3,247	3,394	- 1.9	- 6.2	360	402	245	11.3	12.4	7.2
Laramie	35,197	35,464	33,684	- 0.8	4.5	2,502	2,700	1,941	7.1	7.6	5.8
Lincoln	9,406	8,997	7,472	4.5	25.9	1,066	988	727	11.3	11.0	9.7
Natrona	36,107	36,431	36,534	- 0.9	- 1.2	4,585	4,175	2,976	12.7	11.5	8.1
Niobrara	1,676	1,555	1,776	7.8	- 5.6	201	207	201	12.0	13.3	11.3
Park	13,318	13,117	12,555	1.5	6.1	1,590	1,581	925	11.9	12.1	7.4
Platte	3,673	3,645	3,758	0.8	- 2.3	392	430	298	10.7	11.8	7.9
Sheridan	12,886	12,833	13,299	0.4	- 3.1	1,126	1,245	1,151	8.7	9.7	8.7
Sublette	3,692	3,576	3,169	3.2	16.5	324	272	176	8.8	7.6	5.5
Sweetwater	21,882	21,829	20,369	0.2	7.4	2,020	2,054	1,337	9.2	9.4	6.6
Teton	7,019	7,573	6,739	- 7.3	4.2	712	584	595	10.1	7.7	8.8
Uinta	11,974	11,684	11,193	2.5	7.0	1,807	1,664	971	15.1	14.2	8.7
Washakie	4,915	4,870	4,925	0.9	- 0.2	569	588	351	11.6	12.1	7.1
Weston	3,443	3,402	3,581	1.2	- 3.9	456	382	279	13.2	11.2	7.8
United States									7.0	7.5	7.1
United States - Seasonally adjusted									7.1	7.2	7.3

* The data contained in this table updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	APR 1986[2]	MAR 1986[3]	APR 1985	MAR 1986 to APR 1986	APR 1985 to APR 1986
	Total	Total	Total		
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	197.0	196.5	198.8	0.3	- 0.9
Manufacturing	7.9	7.8	7.5	1.3	5.3
Durable Goods	3.8	3.7	3.6	2.7	5.6
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.2	3.9	- 2.4	5.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	- 10.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	189.1	188.7	191.3	0.2	- 1.2
Mining	22.6	23.9	24.5	- 5.4	- 7.8
Contract Construction	13.5	12.2	14.7	10.7	- 8.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.6	14.8	15.1	- 1.4	- 3.3
Railroad Transportation	2.9	2.9	2.5	0.0	16.0
Transportation except Railroads	5.3	5.5	5.9	- 3.6	- 10.2
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.3	6.4	6.7	- 1.6	- 6.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	42.8	42.6	44.6	0.5	- 4.0
Wholesale Trade	9.3	9.4	9.4	- 1.1	- 1.1
Retail Trade	33.6	33.3	35.2	0.9	- 4.5
Food Stores	4.9	4.8	5.2	2.1	- 5.8
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.8	5.7	5.9	1.8	- 1.7
Eating & Drinking Places	12.0	11.8	12.7	1.7	- 5.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.0
Services	32.9	32.9	31.7	0.0	3.8
Personal Services	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.0	5.0
Medical & Other Health Services	6.8	6.7	6.2	1.5	9.7
Government	54.8	54.4	52.8	0.7	3.8
Federal Government	7.2	7.0	6.9	2.9	4.3
State & Local Government	47.5	47.4	45.9	0.2	3.5
State Government	14.0	13.9	13.4	0.7	4.5
Local Government	33.5	33.4	32.5	0.3	3.1

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	APR 1986[2] Total	MAR 1986[3] Total	APR 1985 Total	MAR 1986 to APR 1986	APR 1985 to APR 1986
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.6	31.1	32.9	- 1.6	- 7.0
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.3	29.8	31.5	- 1.7	- 7.0
Mining	3.8	4.1	4.6	- 7.3	- 17.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.6	3.8	4.2	- 5.3	- 14.3
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	- 50.0
Contract Construction	1.6	1.6	1.9	0.0	- 15.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.9	2.0	2.1	- 5.0	- 9.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.8	8.8	9.6	0.0	- 8.3
Wholesale Trade	3.0	3.1	3.3	- 3.2	- 9.1
Retail Trade	5.8	5.8	6.3	0.0	- 7.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.7	0.0
Services	5.4	5.5	5.7	- 1.8	- 5.3
Government	6.2	6.3	6.0	- 1.6	3.3
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.5	5.6	5.3	- 1.8	3.8
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.1	30.0	29.5	0.3	2.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.2	1.1	- 8.3	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.0	28.9	28.5	0.3	1.8
Contract Construction	1.6	1.5	1.4	6.7	14.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.4	3.4	3.1	0.0	9.7
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.5	6.5	6.8	0.0	- 4.4
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Retail Trade	5.8	5.8	6.0	0.0	- 3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.2	5.2	5.1	0.0	2.0
Government	10.4	10.4	10.2	0.0	2.0
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3
State & Local Government	7.8	7.8	7.8	0.0	0.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

Dick Sadler, Executive Director
Bill Davis, Chief, Research and Analysis
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Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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7/29/86 S 8895-1

WYOMING

VOL. 23 NO. 7 JULY 1986

LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Apr. '86	May '86
Labor Force	252,673	256,212
Employment	225,324	232,291
Unemployment	27,349	23,921
Rate (Raw)	10.8	9.3
Rate (S.A.)	9.5	9.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.38	$14.04
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.7	41.4
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.1	7.3
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.43	$12.41
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.9	41.3
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	325.3	326.3
Denver (Bimonthly)		356.3
Year Change (U.S.)	+1.6	+1.6

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of Trends *be sure to see these articles*

- Counties with Fluctuations of 300 or More Workers
- Illiteracy—The Most Formidable Barrier to Employment - Part Two
- Unemployment Rates from the Current Population Survey
- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, First Quarter 1986

THE NATION

In May, after declining for two consecutive months, the number of unemployed in the U.S. was up 212,000 from April to 8.6 million. The civilian unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, stood at 7.3 percent, up from the April rate of 7.1 percent and was the same as the May 1985 rate of 7.3 percent. The U.S. had an average annual rate of 7.2 percent in 1985 and 7.5 percent in 1984. The rate thus far in 1986 has averaged 7.1 percent.

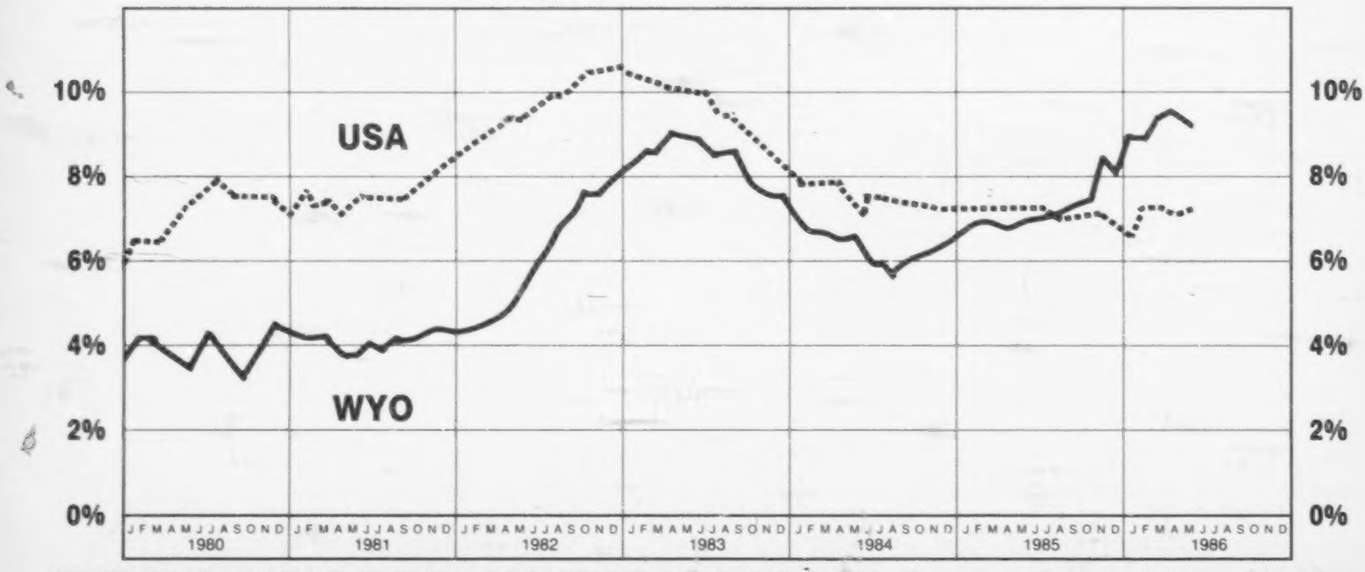
In May the lowest unemployment, 5.5 percent, was held by white men and women 20 years of age and over. The highest rate, 40.8 percent, was held by black youth 16-19 years of age.

IN WYOMING

The seasonal nature of the Wyoming economy came into sharp focus in May when unemployment declined sharply to 9.3 percent from 10.8 percent in April. The April

Continued on Page 2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In Wyoming—Continued

rate ranked Wyoming fourth highest in the nation—behind only Louisiana, at 13.2 percent; Alaska, 11.4 percent, and Mississippi at 10.9 percent. This seasonal decline was belated in 1986, usually occurring in Wyoming in February or March.

Seasonally adjusted, the Wyoming May rate registered 9.1 percent, down from 9.5 percent in April, but continuing much higher than the May 1985 rate of 6.9 percent. Wyoming Job Service Center statistics indicated, on a statewide basis, a substantial over-the-month increase in May in both job openings received and placements made from an ever increasing pool of job applicants.

While the May labor force, statewide, at 256,212, was up less than one percentage point over-the-year, the employed labor force, total workers, declined by over 4,300.

While most (15) of the state's counties indicated annual labor force losses, there remained some growth areas. Sublette and Lincoln counties had the highest percent gains, while Lincoln, Sweetwater, and Laramie counties had the highest numerical gains in the labor force. Natrona County indicated the largest worker decline, almost 2,600, on an annual basis.

Industrial sectors with notable annual employment declines include oil & gas exploration and oil field services, retail trade, and transportation. The only noteworthy annual employment gains occurred in the services industry and government. Coal mining, the only growth sector in an otherwise depressed mineral industry, indicated an annual employment gain of approximately 500 workers in May.

AREA TRENDS

In spite of the seasonal drop in the statewide unemployment rate to a single digit level, double-digit unemployment rates prevailed in about half (11) of Wyoming's 23 counties. Big Horn County had the highest rate, 14.1 percent, followed by Uinta at 13.1 percent. Natrona County continued to have the largest number of jobseekers, with almost 4,200 unemployed and an unemployment rate of 11.7 percent. Albany and Laramie counties, again had the lowest unemployment rates of 5.5 and 5.7 percent, well below the seasonally unadjusted U.S. May rate of 7.0 percent.

COUNTIES WITH FLUCTUATIONS OF 300 OR MORE WORKERS

Recent figures from *WYOMING'S FOURTH QUARTER 1985 COVERED EMPLOYMENT REPORT* revealed there were ten counties with fluctuations of 300 or more workers compared to last year:

Natrona County had an employment loss of 2,441 which was a 7 percent decrease from a year ago. This was primarily due to 1,568 loss of workers in Mining, a 390 loss in Construction, and a 374 loss in Services. There was a slight gain of 109 in Retail Trade.

Carbon County's loss of 603 employees was due to 336 fewer workers in Mining, and 67 in Retail Trade.

Fremont County's loss of 567 workers was primarily due to decreases of 340 in Mining, 57 in Services, and 53 in Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.

Sheridan County's loss of 496 employees was primarily due to decreases of 264 in Construction, 151 in Retail Trade, and 113 in Mining.

Albany County lost 379 workers, primarily due to decreases of 293 in Mining, 57 in Manufacturing, and 45 in Services.

Campbell County's gain of 417 was due to 178 new workers in Services, 130 in Construction, and 120 in Mining.

Laramie County gained 813 workers. This was primarily due to increases of 376 in Construction, 325 in Retail Trade, and 193 in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.

Sweetwater County had an employment gain of 835 which was a 5 percent increase from a year ago. Substantial increases were: 744 in Construction, 292 in Services, and 84 in Retail Trade. These gains were slightly offset by a 445 loss in Mining.

Sublette County had the second largest employment growth in Wyoming of 1,356. This was primarily due to an increase of 1,195 in Construction at Exxon's LaBarge Project. Another substantial increase was 119 in Services.

Lincoln County had the largest employment growth in Wyoming of 4,216. This was primarily due to an increase of 3,565 in Construction at Exxon's LaBarge Project. Another substantial increase was 603 in Retail Trade.

ILLITERACY—THE MOST FORMIDABLE BARRIER TO EMPLOYMENT

(This is part two of a three-part series on Illiteracy from the National Governors' Association Labor Notes)

Despite a rebound in the early 1980's, the writing skills of American students in 1984 remain poor. Writing performance among the nation's 17-year-olds declined from 1974 to 1978, then recovered in 1984, but generally was inadequate. Writing by 13-year-olds also improved from 1979 to 1984. Nine-year-old achievement showed inconsistent trends across the decade, but the majority of those assessed seemed unable to write an adequate paper. It was also noted that if one accepts the assumption that writing is a reflection of thinking, then the problem may be more serious.

The 1984 findings were based on a survey of 15,000 public school pupils across the country. These findings were compared to the results for similar surveys conducted in 1974 and 1979. In all, the three surveys involved writing samples of 95,000 students.

The 1984 survey found that: 76 percent of the 17-year-olds were unable to write an adequate imaginative description. Given the same task and evaluated against the same criteria, 83 percent of the 13-year-olds and 95 percent of the 9-year-olds were unable to respond adequately; 62 percent of the 17-year-olds, 81 percent of the 13-year-olds, and 97 percent of the 9-year-olds failed to perform adequately when asked to write a piece of informative prose and 80 percent of the 17-year-olds and 90 percent of the 13-year-olds were unable to respond adequately when asked to write a persuasive letter. The 9-year-olds were given a simpler persuasive writing task; still, 66 percent performed inadequately.

Between 1974 and 1984, students reported that their teachers were giving increased attention to writing instructions. But students also reported that they still do very little writing in school, averaging only three or four papers over a six-week period across all their subjects, and their writing abilities remain generally weak.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FROM THE CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

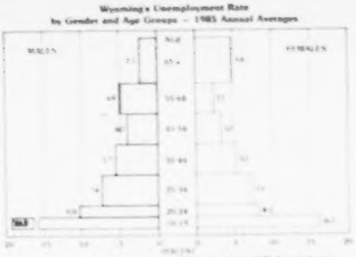
The Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released the 1985 annual average Current Population Survey (CPS) data. The CPS, because of its timeliness, is the source most often utilized to monitor unemployment and is considered the cornerstone of the labor market information system in the United States.

The CPS is a sample of households designed to produce data for major regions of the nation and the nation as a whole. Currently, about 60,000 households are included in the sample nationally. In Wyoming the sample includes approximately 765 households. During the week including the 19th of the month, interviewers contact each household in the sample in order to complete the CPS questionnaire.

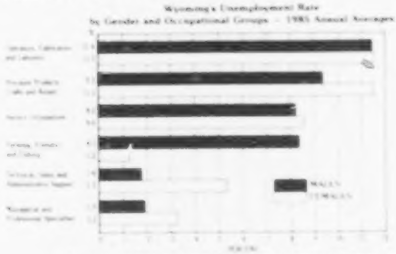
During the interview, the respondent is considered unemployed only if they meet all of the following criteria:

- they had no employment during the survey week
- they were available for work at that time and
- they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior four weeks.

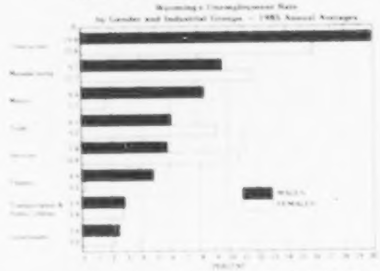
The following graphs illustrate 1985 annual average unemployment rates from the Current Population Survey. Because of Wyoming's small sample size, the estimated unemployment rates used to create the graphs will inevitably differ from a complete count of all unemployed persons. Thus, the data should be used with caution.


Wyoming's Unemployment Rate by Gender and Age Groups — 1985 Annual Averages

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1985 Annual Averages
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, June 1986


Wyoming's Unemployment Rate by Gender and Occupational Groups — 1985 Annual Averages

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1985 Annual Averages
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, June 1986


Wyoming's Unemployment Rate by Gender and Industrial Groups — 1985 Annual Averages

Source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1985 Annual Averages
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, June 1986

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS – FIRST QUARTER 1986

	ALL ITEMS	GROCERIES	HOUSING	UTILITIES	TRANSP.	HEALTH CARE	MISC.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	98.7	102.5	88.0	94.4	97.2	116.6	102.6
Evanston	101.1	105.0	100.9	87.0	99.8	112.5	102.1
Gillette	100.8	107.2	93.4	86.0	102.7	109.4	105.0
Neighboring Cities:							
Billings, MT	106.1	106.1	119.8	88.3	93.4	115.4	106.0
Denver, CO	108.0	106.9	129.8	76.9	119.1	110.4	98.7
Omaha, NE	96.7	90.6	97.2	88.6	98.4	98.5	101.7
Rapid City, SD	94.2	106.4	84.5	77.4	97.3	119.2	93.5
Salt Lake City, UT	101.5	103.3	96.5	87.3	109.0	92.7	108.0
Highest U.S. City	142.0 New York N.Y.	143.2 St. Thomas VI	186.9 New York N.Y.	199.9 New York N.Y.	127.7 San Diego CA	161.2 New York N.Y.	122.3 St. Thomas VI
Lowest U.S. City	88.0 Cokeville, TN McMinnville, TN	84.8 Mason City IA	70.9 Clarinda IA	51.6 Seattle WA	72.4 Mt. Vernon OH	71.0 Paris TN	87.2 Canton OH

Source: ACCRA American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTERTAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
April 1986	326.3	309.4	358.5	272.9	206.4	305.7	429.7
Annual % Change	1.6	2.8	2.9	3.5	0.5	- 4.9	7.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	MAY 1986 [1]	APR 1986 [1]	MAY 1985 [2]	Percent change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	256,212	252,673	254,717	1.4	0.6
Unemployment	23,921	27,349	18,083	- 12.5	32.3
Employed Labor Force	232,291	225,324	236,634	3.1	- 1.8
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	193,400	185,590	192,398	4.2	0.5
b. Agriculture[3]	10,522	9,593	10,747	9.7	- 2.1
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	9.3% 9.1%*	10.8% 9.5%*	7.1% 6.9%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.0% 7.3%*	7.0% 7.1%*	7.0% 7.3%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	4.2%	4.6%	2.4%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 581.26	$ 599.65	$ 594.00	- 3.1	- 2.1
Average Weekly Hours	41.4	41.7	43.2	- 0.7	- 4.2
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.04	$ 14.38	$ 13.75	- 2.4	2.1
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	37,182	45,093	23,787	- 17.5	56.3
a. Initial	3,983	5,624	2,307	- 29.2	72.6
Weeks Compensated	34,466	38,530	21,228	- 10.5	62.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 5,554,582	$ 6,184,228	$ 3,074,872	- 10.2	80.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 160.86	$ 160.18	$ 144.44	0.4	11.4
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	4,943	4,166	4,208	18.7	17.5
Non-Ag. Openings Received	4,212	2,248	3,918	87.4	7.5
Non-Ag. Placements	2,692	1,884	3,084	42.9	- 12.7
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 512.53	$ 520.82	$ 516.78	- 1.6	0.8
Average Weekly Hours	41.3	41.9	43.5	- 1.4	- 5.1
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.41	$ 12.43	$ 11.88	- 0.2	4.5
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	326.3	325.3	321.3	0.3	1.6
Producer Prices, All Commodities	299.2	297.9	309.8	0.4	- 3.4
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	309.4	308.5	301.0	0.3	2.8

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	MAY 1986	APR 1986	MAY 1985	%CHANGE APR-MAY	%CHANGE MAY-MAY	MAY 1986	APR 1986	MAY 1985	MAY 1986	APR 1986	MAY 1985
Statewide	256,212	252,673	254,717	1.4	0.6	23,921	27,349	18,083	9.3	10.8	7.1
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.1	9.5	6.9
Albany	15,727	15,767	16,056	- 0.3	- 2.0	863	986	804	5.5	6.3	5.0
Big Horn	5,004	4,866	5,088	2.8	- 1.7	707	702	460	14.1	14.4	9.0
Campbell	20,034	20,142	19,035	- 0.5	5.2	2,039	2,383	1,244	10.2	11.8	6.5
Carbon	8.318	8,332	8,838	- 0.2	- 5.9	906	1,109	763	10.9	13.3	8.6
Converse	6,544	6,541	6,637	0.0	- 1.4	824	907	606	12.6	13.9	9.1
Crook	3,020	3,032	3,038	- 0.4	- 0.6	228	323	165	7.6	10.7	5.4
Fremont	16,859	16,893	17,504	- 0.2	- 3.7	2,115	2,395	1,902	12.5	14.2	10.9
Goshen	6,235	6,032	6,503	3.4	- 4.1	375	481	348	6.0	8.0	5.4
Hot Springs	3,024	3,057	3,244	- 1.1	- 6.8	281	332	188	9.3	10.9	5.8
Johnson	3,215	3,172	3,511	1.4	- 8.4	316	360	233	9.8	11.4	6.6
Laramie	35,270	35,250	34,226	0.1	3.1	2,003	2,508	2,047	5.7	7.1	6.0
Lincoln	9,463	9,376	8,083	0.9	17.1	888	1,067	659	9.4	11.4	8.2
Natrona	35,792	36,060	37,078	- 0.7	- 3.5	4,189	4,589	2,880	11.7	12.7	7.8
Niobrara	1,728	1,670	1,837	3.5	- 5.9	183	201	178	10.6	12.0	9.7
Park	14,196	13,262	13,610	7.0	4.3	1,472	1,592	865	10.4	12.0	6.4
Platte	3,778	3,660	4,006	3.2	- 5.7	306	393	284	8.1	10.7	7.1
Sheridan	13,235	12,829	13,731	3.2	- 3.6	1,006	1,129	1,035	7.6	8.8	7.5
Sublette	3,964	3,678	3,342	7.8	18.6	384	324	147	9.7	8.8	4.4
Sweetwater	22,316	21,803	21,251	2.4	5.0	1,826	2,021	1,317	8.2	9.3	6.2
Teton	8,001	6,989	7,792	14.5	2.7	576	712	530	7.2	10.2	6.8
Uinta	12,130	11,937	11,611	1.6	4.5	1,593	1,809	849	13.1	15.2	7.3
Washakie	4,985	4,895	5,107	1.8	- 2.4	501	569	345	10.1	11.6	6.8
Weston	3,374	3,430	3,588	- 1.6	- 6.0	338	456	234	10.0	13.3	6.5
United States									7.0	7.0	7.0
United States - Seasonally adjusted									7.3	7.1	7.3

* The data contained in this table updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING[1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	MAY 1986[2] Total	APR 1986[3] Total	MAY 1985 Total	APR 1986 to MAY 1986	MAY 1985 to MAY 1986
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	202.0	196.3	206.5	2.9	- 2.2
Manufacturing	8.1	7.8	7.7	3.8	5.2
Durable Goods	3.9	3.7	3.7	5.4	5.4
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.1	4.0	2.4	5.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.0	0.9	1.0	11.1	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	193.9	188.5	198.8	2.9	- 2.5
Mining	22.6	22.5	24.9	0.4	- 9.2
Contract Construction	15.2	13.5	16.4	12.6	- 7.3
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.7	14.6	14.8	0.7	- 0.7
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	2.4	0.0	25.0
Transportation except Railroads	5.4	5.3	5.8	1.9	- 6.9
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.4	6.4	6.6	0.0	- 3.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	43.3	42.9	45.9	0.9	- 5.7
Wholesale Trade	9.1	9.3	9.4	- 2.2	- 3.2
Retail Trade	34.2	33.6	36.4	1.8	- 6.0
Food Stores	5.0	4.9	5.4	2.0	- 7.4
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.7	5.7	6.2	17.5	8.1
Eating & Drinking Places	12.4	11.9	12.9	4.2	- 3.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.9	7.9	8.0	0.0	- 1.3
Services	34.2	32.7	33.8	4.6	1.2
Personal Services	2.0	2.1	1.9	- 4.8	5.3
Medical & Other Health Services	6.8	6.8	6.2	0.0	9.7
Government	56.0	54.4	55.0	2.9	1.8
Federal Government	8.1	7.1	8.0	14.1	1.3
State & Local Government	48.0	47.3	47.1	1.5	1.9
State Government	14.1	14.0	13.6	0.7	3.7
Local Government	33.9	33.3	33.6	1.8	0.9

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING[1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	MAY 1986[2]	APR 1986[3]	MAY 1985	APR 1986	MAY 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to MAY 1986	to MAY 1986
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.6	30.5	33.6	0.3	- 8.9
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.5	29.1	32.5	1.4	- 9.2
Mining	3.6	3.7	4.7	- 2.7	- 23.4
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.4	3.5	4.3	- 2.9	- 20.9
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	- 50.0
Contract Construction	1.9	1.7	2.1	11.8	- 9.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.0	- 9.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.7	8.7	9.8	0.0	- 11.2
Wholesale Trade	2.9	3.0	3.3	- 3.3	- 12.1
Retail Trade	5.8	5.8	6.4	0.0	- 9.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.7	0.0	- 5.9
Services	5.5	5.4	5.8	1.9	- 5.2
Government	6.3	6.1	6.3	3.3	0.0
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.6	5.4	5.6	3.7	0.0
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.7	30.1	30.3	2.0	1.3
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.6	29.0	29.2	2.1	1.4
Contract Construction	1.8	1.6	1.6	12.5	12.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	6.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.6	6.5	6.9	1.5	- 4.3
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Retail Trade	5.9	5.8	6.1	1.7	- 3.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.2	5.2	1.9	1.9
Government	10.6	10.4	10.4	1.9	1.9
Federal Government	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	4.0
State & Local Government	7.9	7.8	7.9	1.3	0.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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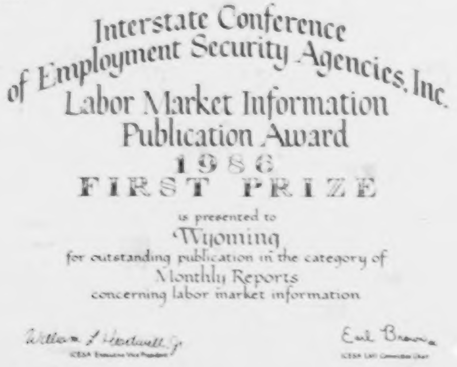
The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* recently won First Prize in the category of Monthly Reports at a recent meeting of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Inc.



Interstate Conference
of Employment Security Agencies, Inc.
Labor Market Information
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concerning labor market information

William J. Heartwell Jr.
ICESA Executive Vice President

Earl Brown
ICESA LMI Committee Chair

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

Dick Sadler, Executive Director
Bill Davis, Chief, Research and Analysis
Gordon Wolford, Statistical Analyst
Mike Paris, Statistical Analyst
Velma Marks, R&C Assistant II

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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9/2/86 58895-1

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 23 NO. 8 AUG. 1986

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	May '86	Jun. '86
Labor Force	256,595	262,026
Employment	232,653	237,689
Unemployment	23,942	24,337
Rate (Raw)	9.3	9.3
Rate (S.A.)	9.1	9.5
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.13	$14.35
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.2	41.5
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.3	7.1
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.43	$12.51
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.7	42.1
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	326.3	327.9
Denver (Bimonthly)	356.3	
Year Change (U.S.)	+1.6	+1.7

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of* Trends *be sure to see these articles

- Illiteracy—The Most Formidable Barrier to Employment - Part Three
- Wyoming's Personal Income Up 0.1 Percent
- Wyoming's Federal Civilian Employment by Occupation

THE NATIONAL SCENE

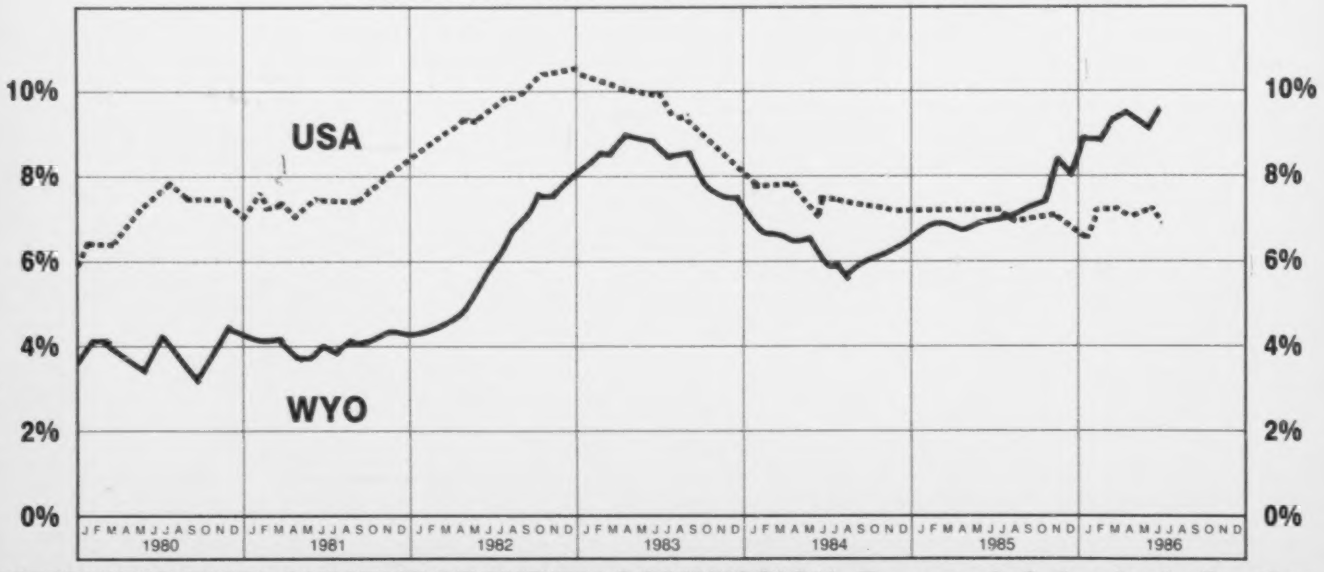
In June, 8.4 million were unemployed in the U.S., down 111,000 from May. The civilian unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, stood at 7.1 percent, down from both May and the June 1985 rate of 7.3 percent. The rate through the first half of 1986 has averaged 7.1 percent. Down just slightly from the 7.2 percent average recorded in 1985.

Unemployment in the U.S. has been on the downturn since December of 1982, the end of the 1981 - 1982 national recession, when the unemployment rate was 10.8 percent.

In June, the lowest unemployment, 5.4 percent, continued to be held by white men and women 20 years of age and over. The highest rate, 40.2 percent, was held by black youth 16 - 19 years of age.

The average duration of unemployment in the U.S. during June was 15.2 weeks, about the same as the 15.5 weeks experienced in June, 1985.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

IN WYOMING

June's unemployment rate in Wyoming remained at 9.3 percent, unchanged from May, reflecting the stubborn refusal of the state's economy to show improvement. The state's jobless rate has been kept high by the large number of workers who continue to be laid off and the resulting claims for unemployment insurance. Normally in June, the unemployment rate will decline slightly from previous months. Wyoming's unemployment rate ranks sixth highest in the nation, tied with Texas.

The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was up from 9.1 percent in May to 9.5 percent in June, and was well above the June, 1985 rate of 6.9 percent. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate nationally in June was pegged at 7.1 percent.

Statewide, the June labor force was up from May by about 5,400 workers, to just over 262,000, compared to the June, 1985 total of 269,300—a decline of nearly three percent. The employed labor force, meanwhile, fell by a staggering 13,500 workers over-the-year, and over the same period the number of unemployed increased by more than 6,200.

Year-to-year labor force declines were felt in 16 of the state's counties, while modest growth was experienced in the others. Lincoln and Sublette counties had the largest rates of growth and Laramie and Lincoln counties had the largest numerical gains in labor force.

Big Horn County had the highest rate of unemployment, 14.0 percent, followed by Converse County with 13.3 percent. The county with the largest number of unemployment continues to be Natrona, with more than 4,200 and an unemployment rate of 12.0 percent. Teton and Albany counties had the lowest unemployment rates, with 3.8 and 5.1 percent, respectively.

A notable gain in employment was made in construction, particularly heavy construction, but mining, oil and gas extraction, oilfield services, retail trade, and transportation continue to be the industrial sectors most hurt by Wyoming's economic doldrums.

ILLITERACY - THE MOST FORMIDABLE BARRIER TO EMPLOYMENT

(This is part three of a three-part series on Illiteracy from the National Governors' Association Labor Notes)

A study conducted during the fall of 1984 concluded that only a majority of state commissions set up to further the national "excellence in education" are focusing on the problems of at-risk youth who may make up as much as one-third of all high school students. The study stemmed from reports issued by national education commissions indicating that education in the public schools was failing to do the job needed to keep the nation in the forefront. A number of advocacy groups concerned with at-risk youth expressed concern that these national commissions had ignored this body of students in their recommendations. However, they discovered the nation is losing 25 percent of all students entering the ninth grade before they graduate; this body of students consists of a high percentage of minority students; and that it is from these potentially wasted human resources that we can expect [illegible] increase in dependency and a drag on the economy.

Between now and the end of the century, new technology, stiff international competition, changes in consumer tastes, and demographic shifts will cause pervasive mismatches between workplace needs and workforce capabilities. The next 10-15 years threaten cohorts or our working age youth and adults will lack the education and skills to obtain even their entry level job. At the same time, most of those working today will need to enhance, if not acquire, totally new skills to remain employed.

Working is one of the most important learning experiences of adolescent years. It helps teenagers acquire self-esteem and the skills and habits they need to become productive and responsible adults. The fact that many youths do not have this opportunity is now viewed as a serious problem.

According to the study, a new employment policy is needed that encompasses traditional public training programs as well as our public education systems, training provided by both the private sector and labor, economic development programs, the labor exchange (employment service) system and income maintenance systems, including unemployment insurance and welfare.

WYOMING'S PERSONAL INCOME UP 0.1 PERCENT

The Bureau of Economic Analysis reported that for the first quarter of 1986 Wyoming had an increase in nonfarm personal income of 0.1 percent, ranking it 49th in the nation. Only Alaska, which saw a decline of 9.0 percent, ranked lower.

Wyoming's payroll declined in both durables and nondurables manufacturing, mining, and private service-type industries and increased at rates below the national average in construction and state and local government. Wyoming's decline in durables manufacturing payrolls was the second largest in the nation, and its decline in private service-type payrolls was the largest. Wyoming's decline in mining payrolls reflected weakness in the oil and gas industry.

The Rocky Mountain region increased 1.4 percent in the first quarter, 0.1 percentage point less than the nation. The increase in nonfarm personal income was less than the national average in Wyoming, Idaho, and Utah, and more than the national average in Montana and Colorado.

Personal Income is the income received by persons from all sources, that is, from participation in production, from government and business transfer payments, and from government interest. Personal income is the sum of private and government wage and salary disbursement, other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietor's income, rental income of persons, personal dividend income, personal interest income, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance. Personal income is measured before the deduction of personal income taxes and other personal taxes and is reported in current dollars. Nonfarm income is defined as total personal income less farm labor and proprietor's income.

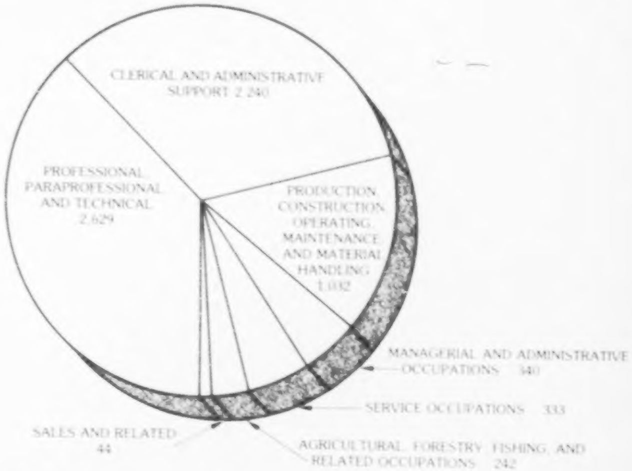
WYOMING'S FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION

As of October, 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that Wyoming has 6,860 Federal Government employees. The accompanying pie chart shows the vast majority of these employees are working in either professional, paraprofessional, and technical occupations or clerical and administrative support occupations.

The top five occupations based on employment in Federal Civillian Government are shown below.

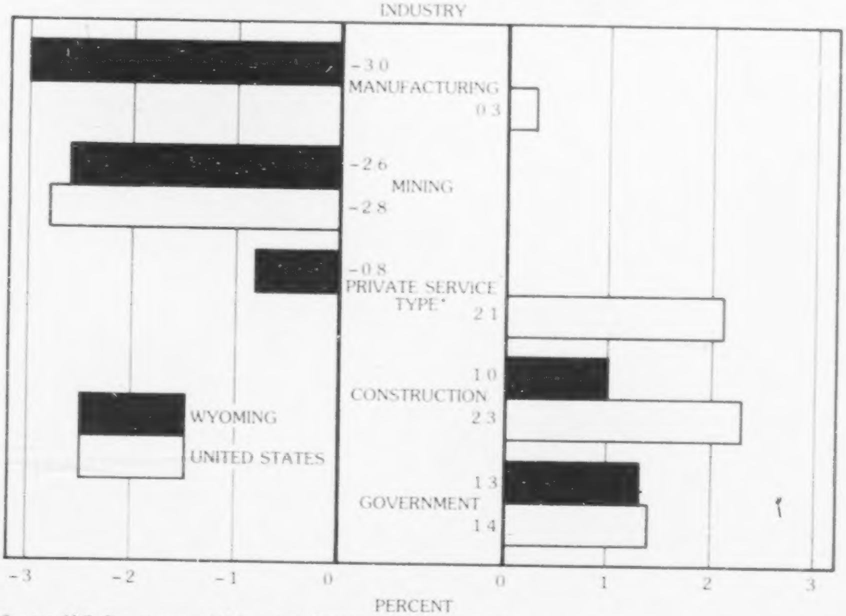
1. Traffic, Shipping, and Receiving Clerks	358
2. Mail Carriers, Postal Service	335
3. Foresters and Conservation Scientists	258
4. Typists	189
5. Postmasters and Mail Superintendents	181

WYOMING FEDERAL CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS 1984



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, July, 1986

NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME PERCENT CHANGE BY INDUSTRY
4th Quarter 1985 - 1st Quarter 1986



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, July, 1986
*Wholesale and Retail Trade, The Finance-Insurance-Real Estate Group, The Transportation-Communication-Public Utilities Group, and Services

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTER-TAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
June 1986	327.9	309.5	361.2	273.9	204.5	308.6	432.0
Annual % Change	1.7	2.7	3.1	3.4	0.0	-4.1	7.5

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JUN	MAY	JUN	Percent change From	
	1986 [1]	1986 [1]	1985 [2]	A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	262,026	256,595	269,277	2.1	- 2.7
Unemployment	24,337	23,942	18,092	1.6	34.5
Employed Labor Force	237,689	232,653	251,185	2.2	- 5.4
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	201,100	193,400	200,167	4.0	0.5
b. Agriculture[3]	14,245	10,522	14,508	35.4	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	9.3% 9.5%*	9.3% 9.1%*	6.7% 6.9%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.3% 7.1%*	7.0% 7.3%*	7.5% 7.3%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.8%	4.2%	2.0%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 595.53	$ 582.16	$ 590.48	2.3	0.9
Average Weekly Hours	41.5	41.2	44.0	0.7	- 5.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.35	$ 14.13	$ 13.42	1.6	6.9
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	35,325	37,182	17,832	- 5.0	98.1
a. Initial	3,539	3,983	2,089	- 11.1	69.4
Weeks Compensated	29,559	34,466	14,867	- 14.2	98.8
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 4,838,378	$ 5,554,582	$ 2,194,575	- 12.9	120.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 163.31	$ 160.86	$ 146.93	1.5	11.1
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	5,859	4,943	4,738	18.5	23.7
Non-Ag. Openings Received	4,135	4,212	4,820	- 1.8	- 14.2
Non-Ag. Placements	3,914	2,692	4,303	45.4	- 9.0
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 526.67	$ 518.33	$ 525.27	1.6	0.3
Average Weekly Hours	42.1	41.7	43.7	1.0	- 3.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.51	$ 12.43	$ 12.02	0.6	4.1
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	327.9	326.3	322.3	0.5	1.7
Producer Prices, All Commodities	298.9	299.2	309.2	- 0.1	- 3.3
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	309.5	309.4	301.4	0.0	2.7

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUN 1986	MAY 1986	JUN 1985	%CHANGE MAY-JUN	%CHANGE JUN-JUN	JUN 1986	MAY 1986	JUN 1985	JUN 1986	MAY 1986	JUN 1985
Statewide	262,026	256,595	269,277	2.1	- 2.7	24,337	23,942	18,092	9.3	9.3	6.7
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.5	9.1	6.9
Albany	15,683	15,738	16,364	- 0.3	- 4.2	802	868	674	5.1	5.5	4.1
Big Horn	5,070	5,004	5,295	1.3	- 4.2	710	707	460	14.0	14.1	8.7
Campbell	20,206	20,046	19,910	0.8	1.5	2,184	2,047	1,325	10.8	10.2	6.7
Carbon	8,554	8,324	9,293	2.8	- 8.0	926	1,908	706	10.8	10.9	7.6
Converse	6,640	6,547	6,938	1.4	- 4.3	882	824	632	13.3	12.6	9.1
Crook	3,245	3,021	3,364	7.4	- 3.5	257	228	140	7.9	7.6	4.2
Fremont	16,344	16,859	17,527	- 3.1	- 6.7	2,105	2,114	1,896	12.9	12.5	10.8
Goshen	6,169	6,240	6,678	- 1.1	- 7.6	366	375	374	5.9	6.0	5.6
Hot Springs	2,945	3,025	3,197	- 2.6	- 7.9	317	281	178	10.8	9.3	5.6
Johnson	3,451	3,215	3,857	7.3	- 10.5	306	316	224	8.9	9.8	5.8
Laramie	35,940	35,620	35,409	0.9	1.5	2,145	2,012	2,125	6.0	5.6	6.0
Lincoln	9,771	9,464	9,323	3.2	4.8	957	1,888	609	9.8	9.4	6.5
Natrona	35,209	35,765	37,915	- 1.6	- 7.1	4,208	4,188	2,866	12.0	11.7	7.6
Niobrara	1,740	1,728	1,908	0.7	- 8.8	153	183	135	8.8	10.6	7.1
Park	15,944	14,199	15,696	12.3	1.6	1,514	1,472	858	9.5	10.4	5.5
Platte	3,661	3,779	3,951	- 3.1	- 7.3	332	306	317	9.1	8.1	8.0
Sheridan	12,868	13,239	13,743	- 2.8	- 6.4	957	1,006	968	7.4	7.6	7.0
Sublette	4,127	3,964	3,898	4.1	5.9	354	384	158	8.6	9.7	4.1
Sweetwater	22,150	22,324	21,908	- 0.8	1.1	1,970	1,826	1,487	8.9	8.2	6.8
Teton	11,877	8,002	12,166	48.4	- 2.4	448	576	420	3.8	7.2	3.5
Uinta	12,058	12,134	12,047	- 0.6	0.1	1,524	1,593	924	12.6	13.1	7.7
Washakie	5,098	4,985	5,295	2.1	- 3.9	542	501	353	10.7	10.1	6.7
Weston	3,288	3,374	3,596	- 2.5	- 8.6	378	337	264	11.5	10.0	7.4
United States									7.3	7.0	7.5
United States - Seasonally adjusted									7.1	7.3	7.3

• The data contained in this table updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUN 1986[2]	MAY 1986[3]	JUN 1985	MAY 1986	JUN 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to JUN 1986	to JUN 1986
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	204.7	202.4	216.1	1.1	- 5.3
Manufacturing	7.9	8.0	8.0	- 1.3	- 1.3
Durable Goods	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	- 5.0
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.2	4.0	- 2.4	2.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	196.8	194.4	208.1	1.2	- 5.4
Mining	22.0	22.5	25.6	- 2.2	- 14.1
Contract Construction	16.0	15.2	17.8	5.3	- 10.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.6	14.7	15.0	- 0.7	- 2.7
Railroad Transportation	3.0	3.0	2.4	0.0	25.0
Transportation except Railroads	5.3	5.4	5.9	- 1.9	- 10.2
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.3	6.4	6.7	- 1.6	- 6.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	44.1	43.7	46.8	0.9	- 5.8
Wholesale Trade	9.0	9.1	9.5	- 1.1	- 5.3
Retail Trade	35.1	34.6	37.3	1.5	- 5.9
Food Stores	4.8	5.0	5.4	- 4.0	- 11.1
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	5.9	5.7	6.4	3.5	- 7.8
Eating & Drinking Places	12.8	12.3	13.0	4.1	- 1.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.0	7.9	8.1	1.3	- 1.2
Services	35.6	34.5	39.9	3.2	- 10.8
Personal Services	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Medical & Other Health Services	6.9	6.8	6.2	1.5	11.3
Government	56.3	56.0	54.8	0.5	2.7
Federal Government	9.2	8.1	9.3	13.6	- 1.1
State & Local Government	47.1	47.9	45.5	- 1.7	3.5
State Government	13.9	14.1	13.4	- 1.4	3.7
Local Government	33.2	33.8	32.1	- 1.8	3.4

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUN 1986[2]	MAY 1986[3]	JUN 1985	MAY 1986	JUN 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to JUN 1986	to JUN 1986
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.1	30.6	33.7	- 1.6	- 10.7
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	- 7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.8	29.3	32.3	- 1.7	- 10.8
Mining	3.4	3.6	4.5	- 5.6	- 24.5
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.2	3.4	4.1	- 5.9	- 22.0
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.3	0.2	0.4	50.0	- 25.0
Contract Construction	2.0	1.9	2.1	5.3	- 4.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.0	- 9.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.4	8.6	9.6	- 2.3	- 12.5
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.9	3.3	- 6.9	- 18.2
Retail Trade	5.6	5.7	6.3	- 1.8	- 11.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Services	5.3	5.5	5.9	- 3.6	- 10.2
Government	6.2	6.3	6.4	- 1.6	- 3.1
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.6	5.6	5.6	0.0	0.0
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.1	30.8	31.1	1.0	0.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	30.0	29.7	30.0	1.0	0.0
Contract Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.9	6.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.6	6.7	7.0	- 1.5	- 5.7
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Retail Trade	5.9	6.0	6.2	- 1.7	- 4.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	1.9	1.9	5.3	5.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 1.9
Government	10.8	10.6	10.6	1.9	1.9
Federal Government	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.9	3.9
State & Local Government	8.2	7.9	8.0	3.8	2.5

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

The *Wyoming Labor Force Trends* is published monthly by the Research and Analysis Section of the Wyoming Employment Security Commission.

Dick Sadler, Executive Director
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Velma Marks, R&C Assistant II

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Wyoming Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis Section, P.O. Box 2760, Casper, WY 82602, Ph. (307) 235-3643.

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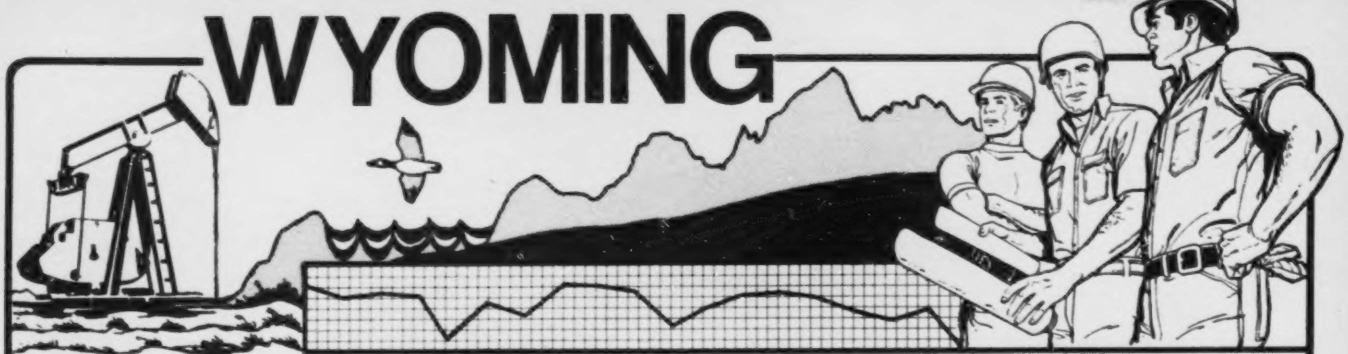


WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 23 NO. 9 SEPT. 1986

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	June '86	July '86
Labor Force	262,659	260,212
Employment	238,297	236,743
Unemployment	24,362	23,469
Rate (Raw)	9.3	9.0
Rate (S.A.)	9.5	9.7
Mining Hourly Wage	$14.20	$14.42
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.0	41.0
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.1	6.9
Mining Hourly Wage	$12.51	$12.42
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	41.9	41.8
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	327.9	328.0
Denver (Bimonthly)		358.4
Year Change (U.S.)	+1.7	+1.6

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of Trends *be sure to see these articles:*

- National Unemployment Declines
- Wyoming Unemployment Insurance Facts
- Wyoming's Lumber Shows Slight Rebound in 1985
- More Applicants, More Unfilled Job Openings?

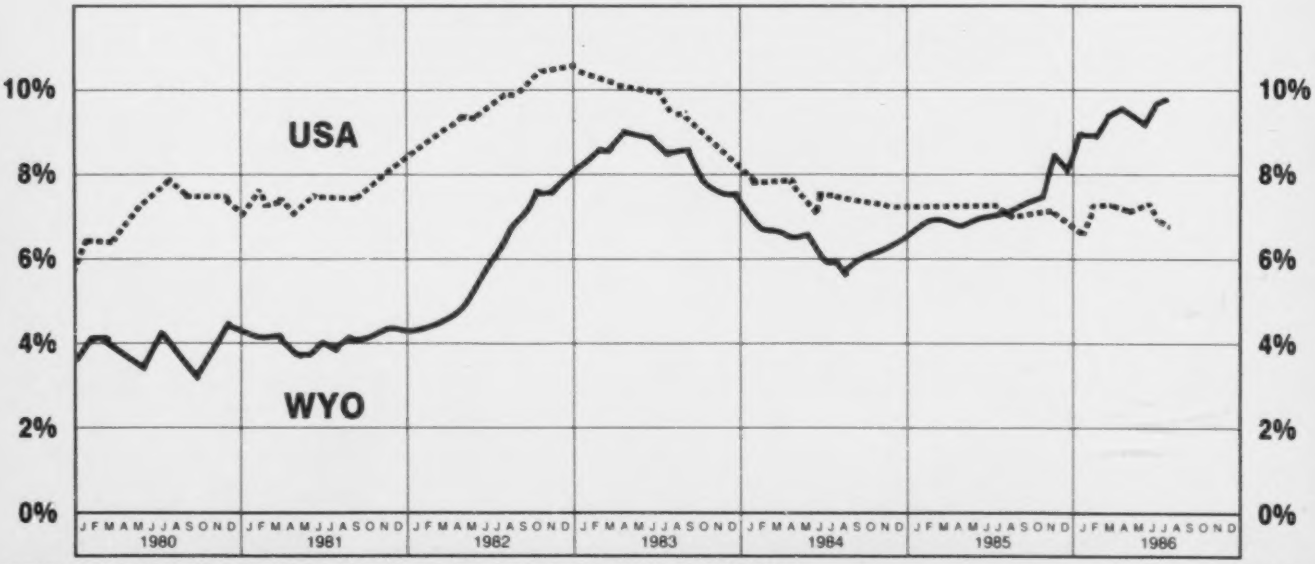
THE NATION

In July, 8.2 million were unemployed in the U.S. when the unemployment rate dropped for the second consecutive month. The civilian unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, stood at 6.9 percent, down from the June rate of 7.1 percent and the July 1985 rate of 7.3 percent. The July rate was the lowest since January of this year when a 6.7 rate was recorded.

In July, the lowest unemployment rate, 5.3 percent, was held by adult women. Adult men followed closely behind with a rate of 5.5 percent.

The average duration of unemployment in the U.S. during July was 15.0 weeks, down a bit from the 15.5 weeks experienced a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

IN WYOMING

Wyoming's unemployment rate in July edged downward slightly to 9.0 percent, compared to the June, 1986 rate of 9.3 percent. That rate of decline for July is about normal. As of the end of June, Wyoming's unemployment rate ranked eighth highest in the nation, behind Alabama and Michigan.

July's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was 9.7 percent, compared to 9.5 percent in June and was far ahead of the July, 1985 rate of 6.9 percent. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stood at 6.9 percent in July.

The July labor force declined from June, statewide, by over 2,400 workers to just over 260,200 and as in the previous month, was down by nearly three percent from the July, 1985 labor force total of 267,600. The employed labor force was again down on an annual basis, by 13,600 workers, while the number of unemployed was up by more than 6,100 over the same period.

Year-to-year declines in labor force were experienced in 18 counties around the state, while the other four showed some modest rate gains, most notable being Sweetwater and Lincoln counties. Sweetwater and Campbell counties had the largest numerical gains in labor force over-the-year.

Eight counties had unemployment rates greater than ten percent during July, with Big Horn again having the highest, at 14.5 percent. Weston, Uinta, Converse and Fremont counties had jobless rates of 12.5, 12.4, 12.4 and 12.3 percent respectively. Natrona County, as usual, had far and away the largest number of unemployed, nearly 4,300, and an unemployment rate of 12.2 percent, up from 11.9 the previous month.

Teton and Albany counties enjoyed the lowest unemployment rates in the state with rates of 3.3 and 4.5 percent, respectively.

Various heavy construction projects around the state have spurred what little improvement there was in the economy during July, while mining, oil and gas extraction, oilfield related services, trade and transportation continued to be the most depressed industries.

NATIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT DECLINES

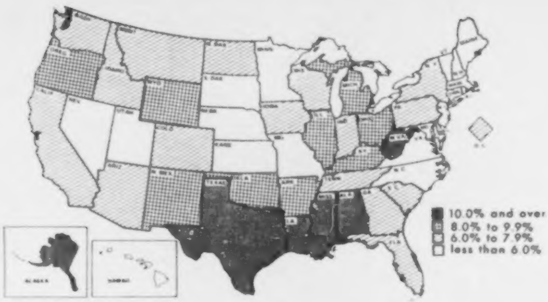
Comparing June, 1985 to June 1986, unemployment in 29 states declined. Seven of these states and the District of Columiba enjoyed declines of one percentage point or more. The largest decline, 1.9 percent, took place in Nevada. In eight of the states, unemployment rates increased by one percent or more over-the-year.

As everyone knows, the largest employment losses in oil and gas extraction and related industries were painfully evident during the first half of the year. Texas suffered the largest jump in unemployment—3.4 percent—swelling its' jobless rate to 11.1 percent in June, which was almost two percent higher than in Wyoming.

There were 19 states which had unemployment rates below six percent. New Hampshire was the lowest, with 3.2 percent, followed by Rhode Island with 3.6 percent, Connecticut and Massachusetts, both with 3.7 percent, and Maryland, with 3.9 percent.

Louisiana had the highest jobless rate, with 13.6 percent, followed by Mississippi with 12.6 percent. Alabama, Alaska, Texas and West Virginia also had unemployment rates of 10 percent or higher. (See the map.)

Unemployment Rates by State, June 1986



WYOMING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FACTS

- Taxable wage base for 1986: $9,900
- Taxable wage base for 1987: $10,300
- Maximum employer tax rate for 1986 and 1987: 9.75 percent
- Minimum employer tax rate for 1986 and 1987: 1.25 percent
- Average tax rate compared to total wages for calendar year 1986: 1.8285 percent
- Maximum weekly benefit amount for 1986: $192
- Maximum weekly benefit amount for 1987: $198
- Significant U.I. law changes in 1986 legislature: none

WYOMING'S LUMBER INDUSTRY SHOWS SLIGHT REBOUND IN 1985

According to information presented in the Western Wood Products Association's *1985 Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry*, Wyoming saw an increase in lumber production for 1985. The state's lumber production tbtaled 182 million board feet (MBF) in 1985, up from 173 MBF recorded in 1984. The state saw its' lowest production in recent years in 1982, a sparse 135 MBF.

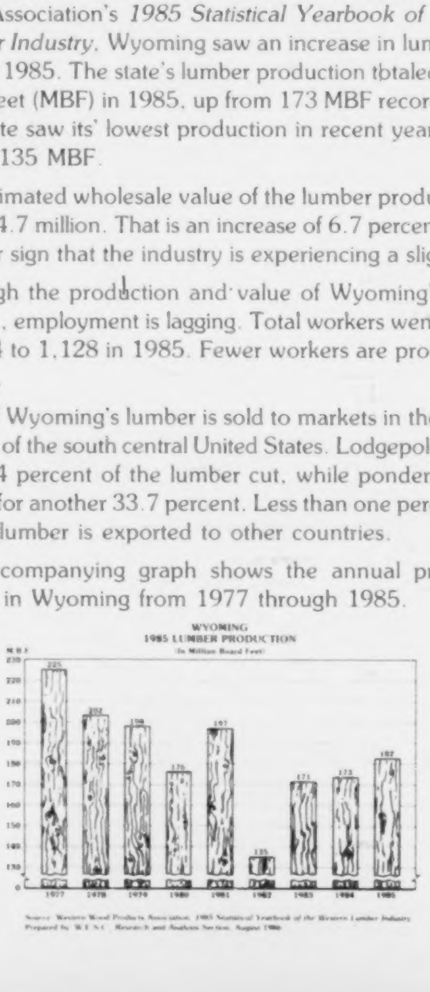
The estimated wholesale value of the lumber produced in 1985 was $44.7 million. That is an increase of 6.7 percent over 1984, another sign that the industry is experiencing a slight rebound.

Although the production and value of Wyoming's lumber increased, employment is lagging. Total workers went from 1,254 in 1984 to 1,128 in 1985. Fewer workers are producing more lumber.

Most of Wyoming's lumber is sold to markets in the Midwest or to parts of the south central United States. Lodgepole pine makes up 54.4 percent of the lumber cut, while ponderosa pine accounts for another 33.7 percent. Less than one percent of Wyoming's lumber is exported to other countries.

The accompanying graph shows the annual production of lumber in Wyoming from 1977 through 1985.

WYOMING
1985 LUMBER PRODUCTION
(In Million Board Feet)



Source: Western Wood Products Association, 1985 Statistical Yearbook of the Western Lumber Industry
Prepared by W.E.S.C., Research and Analysis Section, August 1986

MORE APPLICANTS, MORE UNFILLED JOB OPENINGS?

Recently compiled information from Wyoming's Job Service Centers show the number of active file applicants up 24.3 percent from the second quarter of 1985 to the second quarter of 1986. During the same period the number of job openings fell 8.1 percent and the number of jobs going unfilled for 30 days or more increased by a whopping 85.7 percent.

What all this means is that more people are registered for fewer jobs, and that the jobs available are hard to fill. Why? One reason could be that the applicants lack the experience or training needed for the openings available. Another reason could be that the applicants are unwilling to accept many of the low paying service-type jobs that are available.

The following list includes job openings showing no action taken for 30 days or more. The list is divided into two groups, one that is hard to fill because the jobs require special training and experience, and a second that includes low paying, unpopular jobs.

JOB OPENINGS WITH ESARS[1] RECORDS SHOWING NO ACTION TAKEN FOR 30 DAYS OR MORE[2]

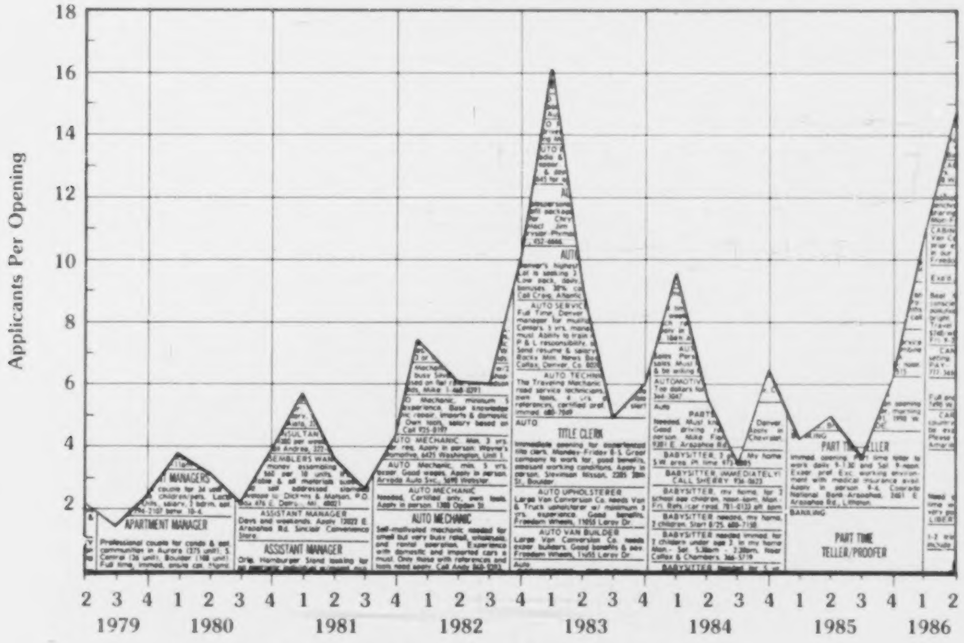
PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1986

EDUCATION OR EXPERIENCE		LOW PAYING SERVICE-TYPE	
Construction Worker II	194	Kitchen Helper	21
Pipe Fitter	185	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	19
Electrician	84	Painter	19
Operating Engineer	76	Cleaner, Housekeeping	15
Truck Driver, Heavy	36	Cook	14
Millwright	29	Material Handler	11
Construction Worker I	26	Sales Clerk	7

1. Employment Security Automated Reporting System
2. No action taken means that the position may have been filled but the transaction has not yet been recorded into the ESARS System.

The accompanying graph plots the ratio of the number of applicants per job openings at Wyoming Job Service Centers. In the second quarter of 1986, the applicants per openings ratio increased to 14.8. This is the highest level since the first quarter of 1983. Generally, the lower this figure, the better is the economic health of the state.

NUMBER OF WYOMING JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS FOR EACH JOB OPENING RECEIVED
Second Quarter 1979-1986



Source: W.E.S.C., Employment Security Automated Reporting System
Prepared by: W.E.S.C. Research and Analysis, August, 1986.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)
ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTERTAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
July 1986	328.0	312.2	361.5	274.4	203.2	304.7	434.8
Annual % Change	1.6	3.5	2.8	3.3	0.2	- 5.3	7.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	JUL 1986 [1]	JUN 1986 [1]	JUL 1985 [2]	Percent change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	260,212	262,659	267,659	- 0.9	- 2.8
Unemployment	23,469	24,362	17,315	- 3.7	35.5
Employed Labor Force	236,743	238,297	250,344	- 0.7	- 5.4
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	200,200	201,100	199,377	- 0.4	0.4
b. Agriculture[3]	12,821	14,245	13,057	- 10.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	9.0% 9.7%*	9.3% 9.5%*	6.5% 6.9%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	7.0% 6.9%*	7.3% 7.1%*	7.4% 7.3%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.7%	3.8%	1.8%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 591.22	$ 582.20	$ 555.77	1.5	6.4
Average Weekly Hours	41.0	41.0	42.2	0.0	- 2.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.42	$ 14.20	$ 13.17	1.5	9.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	37,121	35,325	19,016	5.1	95.2
a. Initial	4,535	3,539	2,587	28.1	75.3
Weeks Compensated	33,177	29,559	14,019	12.2	136.7
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 5,443,462	$ 4,838,378	$ 2,078,018	12.5	162.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 163.73	$ 163.31	$ 147.01	0.3	11.4
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	N.A.	5,859	2,968	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Openings Received	N.A.	4,135	3,110	XXX	XXX
Non-Ag. Placements	N.A.	3,914	2,376	XXX	XXX
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 519.16	$ 524.17	$ 510.18	- 1.0	1.8
Average Weekly Hours	41.8	41.9	42.8	- 0.2	- 2.3
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.42	$ 12.51	$ 11.92	- 0.7	4.2
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	328.0	327.9	322.8	0.0	1.6
Producer Prices, All Commodities	297.7	298.9	309.5	- 0.4	- 3.8
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	312.2	309.5	301.6	0.9	3.5

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	JUL 1986	JUN 1986	JUL 1985	%CHANGE JUN-JUL	%CHANGE JUL-JUL	JUL 1986	JUN 1986	JUL 1985	JUL 1986	JUN 1986	JUL 1985
Statewide	260,212	262,659	267,659	- 0.9	- 2.8	23,469	24,362	17,315	9.0	9.3	6.5
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.7	9.5	6.9
Albany	15,457	15,757	16,009	- 1.9	- 3.4	697	803	633	4.5	5.1	4.0
Big Horn	4,904	5,069	5,078	- 3.3	- 3.4	712	709	463	14.5	14.0	9.1
Campbell	20,217	20,383	19,770	- 0.8	2.3	2,080	2,193	1,399	10.3	10.8	7.1
Carbon	8,418	8,567	9,134	- 1.7	- 7.8	803	926	637	9.5	10.8	7.0
Converse	6,540	6,680	6,733	- 2.1	- 2.9	812	885	580	12.4	13.3	8.6
Crook	3,101	3,250	3,171	- 4.6	- 2.2	242	256	139	7.8	7.9	4.4
Fremont	15,691	16,332	17,129	- 3.9	- 8.4	1,929	2,104	1,855	12.3	12.9	10.8
Goshen	6,018	6,177	6,434	- 2.6	- 6.5	403	366	337	6.7	5.9	5.2
Hot Springs	2,831	2,955	3,134	- 4.2	- 9.7	266	317	189	9.4	10.7	6.0
Johnson	3,327	3,457	3,729	- 3.8	- 10.8	295	306	237	8.9	8.8	6.3
Laramie	35,806	35,925	36,244	- 0.3	- 1.2	1,941	2,148	2,011	5.4	6.0	5.5
Lincoln	9,859	9,825	9,569	0.3	3.0	1,031	960	605	10.5	9.8	6.3
Natrona	35,116	35,301	37,354	- 0.5	- 6.0	4,288	4,208	2,840	12.2	11.9	7.6
Niobrara	1,670	1,747	1,817	- 4.4	- 8.1	135	153	131	8.1	8.8	7.2
Park	15,863	15,908	15,958	- 0.3	- 0.6	1,368	1,513	827	8.6	9.5	5.2
Platte	3,454	3,655	3,732	- 5.5	- 7.4	340	332	301	9.9	9.1	8.1
Sheridan	12,503	12,823	13,542	- 2.5	- 7.7	851	958	869	6.8	7.5	6.4
Sublette	4,076	4,128	3,993	- 1.3	2.1	285	354	168	7.0	8.6	4.2
Sweetwater	22,608	22,292	21,944	1.4	3.0	2,193	1,978	1,326	9.7	8.9	6.0
Teton	12,453	11,914	12,654	4.5	- 1.6	416	448	395	3.3	3.8	3.1
Uinta	12,177	12,149	11,862	0.2	2.7	1,505	1,526	798	12.4	12.6	6.7
Washakie	5,018	5,074	5,275	- 1.1	- 4.9	487	541	358	9.7	10.7	6.8
Weston	3,106	3,288	3,393	- 5.5	- 8.5	388	378	217	12.5	11.5	6.4
United States									7.0	7.3	7.4
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.9	7.1	7.3

* The data contained in this table updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUL 1986[2]	JUN 1986[3]	JUL 1985	JUN 1986	JUL 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to JUL 1986	to JUL 1986
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	203.0	205.8	214.1	- 1.4	- 5.2
Manufacturing	8.0	8.1	8.1	- 1.2	- 1.2
Durable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.1	0.0	- 4.9
Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.2	4.0	- 2.4	2.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	195.0	197.7	206.0	- 1.4	- 5.3
Mining	21.9	22.1	26.1	- 0.9	- 16.1
Contract Construction	16.3	15.8	18.2	3.2	- 10.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.6	14.7	15.1	- 0.7	- 3.3
Railroad Transportation	2.9	2.9	2.4	0.0	20.8
Transportation except Railroads	5.4	5.4	6.0	0.0	- 10.0
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.3	6.4	6.7	- 1.6	- 6.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	44.9	44.3	47.7	1.4	- 5.9
Wholesale Trade	8.9	8.9	9.5	0.0	- 6.3
Retail Trade	36.1	35.4	38.2	2.0	- 5.5
Food Stores	5.1	5.0	5.4	2.0	- 5.6
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.2	5.9	6.6	5.1	- 6.1
Eating & Drinking Places	13.0	12.7	13.6	2.4	- 4.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.1	8.0	8.1	1.3	0.0
Services	37.8	37.4	40.7	1.1	- 7.1
Personal Services	1.9	2.0	1.9	- 5.0	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.0	6.9	6.3	1.4	11.1
Government	51.3	55.4	50.0	- 7.4	2.6
Federal Government	8.5	8.5	9.4	0.0	- 9.6
State & Local Government	42.8	46.9	40.6	- 8.7	5.4
State Government	13.5	13.9	13.3	- 2.9	1.5
Local Government	29.3	33.0	27.3	- 11.2	7.3

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	JUL 1986[2] Total	JUN 1986[3] Total	JUL 1985 Total	JUN 1986 to JUL 1986	JUL 1985 to JUL 1986
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.6	30.2	33.0	- 2.0	- 10.3
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	- 7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.3	28.9	31.6	- 2.1	- 10.4
Mining	3.3	3.5	4.5	- 5.7	- 26.7
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.1	3.2	4.1	- 3.1	- 24.4
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	- 25.0
Contract Construction	2.2	2.0	2.2	10.0	0.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.9	2.1	- 5.3	- 14.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.3	8.4	9.6	- 1.2	- 13.5
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	3.3	0.0	- 18.2
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	6.3	0.0	- 11.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Services	5.3	5.3	6.0	0.0	- 11.7
Government	5.8	6.3	5.6	- 7.9	3.6
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.1	5.7	4.9	- 10.5	4.1
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.0	31.1	31.2	- 0.3	- 0.6
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.9	30.0	30.1	- 0.3	- 0.7
Contract Construction	2.1	1.9	2.2	10.5	- 4.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.0	3.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.8	6.6	7.3	3.0	- 6.8
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Retail Trade	6.1	5.9	6.4	3.4	- 4.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 1.9
Government	10.2	10.7	9.9	- 4.7	3.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
State & Local Government	7.5	8.0	7.4	- 6.2	1.4

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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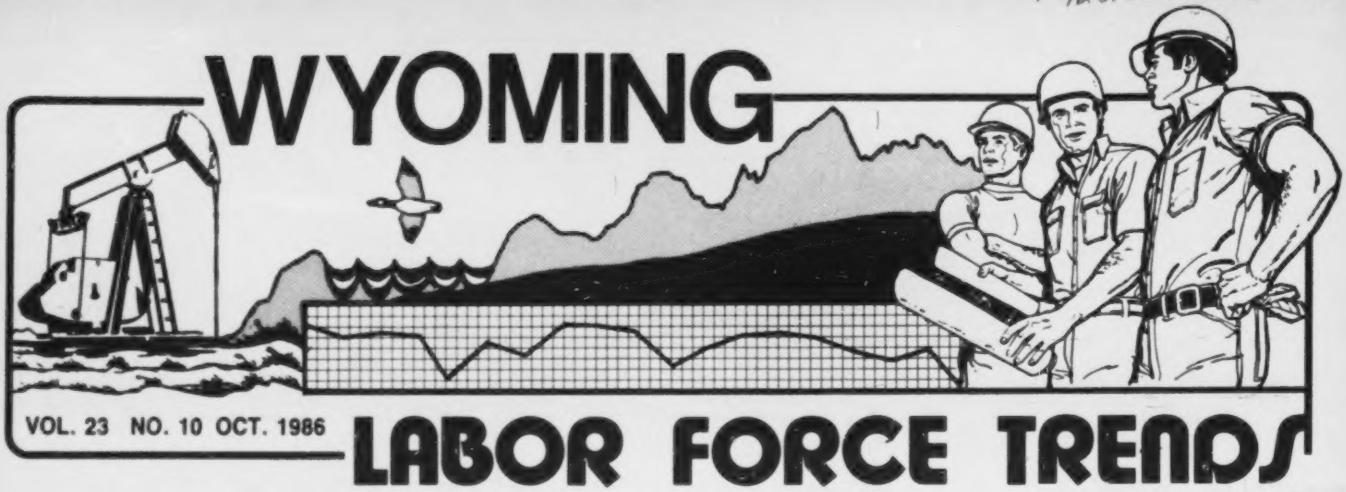

WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

VOL. 23 NO. 10 OCT. 1986

A

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S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

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- ACCRA Cost of Living Comparisons, Second Quarter 1986
- Wyoming Replaces Alaska As Least-Populous State

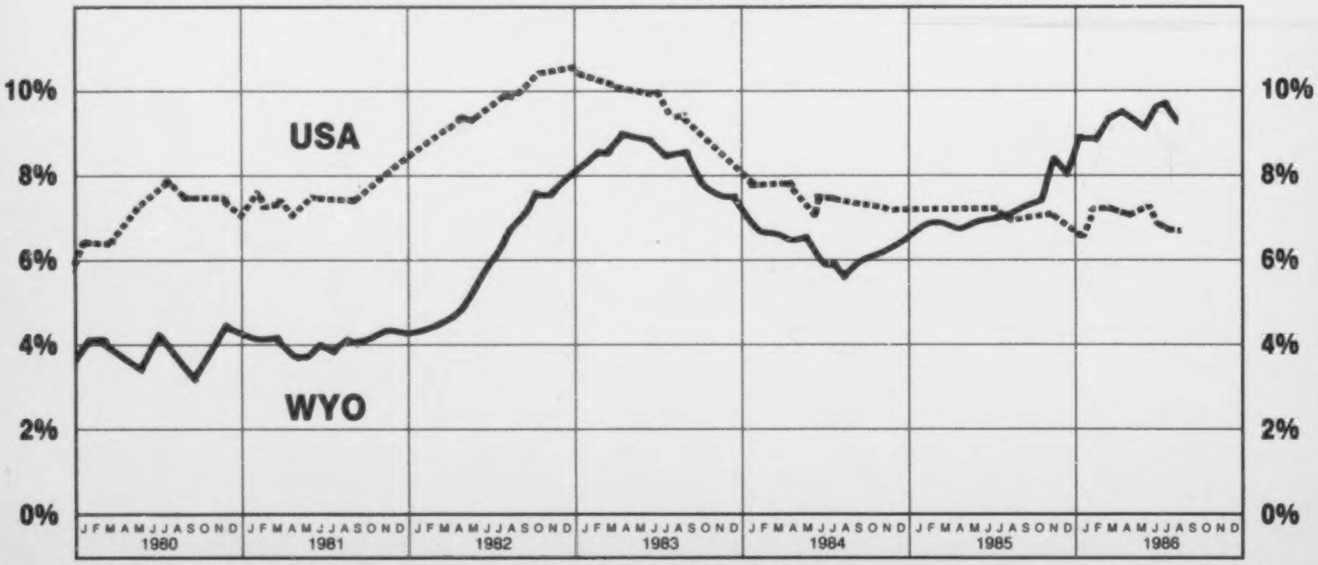
THE NATIONAL SCENE

In August, 8.0 million were unemployed in the U.S. when the unemployment rate dropped for the third consecutive month. The civilian unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, stood at 6.8 percent, down from the July rate of 6.9 percent and the August 1985 rate of 7.1 percent. The August rate was the lowest since January of this year when a 6.7 percent rate was recorded.

The rate thus far in 1986 has averaged 7.1 percent. This is down slightly from the annual average rate of 7.2 percent in 1985 which, in turn, was down from the 7.5 percent average recorded in 1984.

In August, the lowest unemployment, 5.0 percent, was held by adult white men. Adult white women followed closely behind with a rate of 5.2 percent. The highest rate, 39.5 percent, was held by black youth 16-19 years of age.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)



WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The average duration of unemployment in the U.S. during July was 15.8 weeks, about the same as the 15.5 weeks experienced a year ago. The national employed labor force, total workers, increased annually by 2.9 million to 111.5 million jobholders in August. Strong annual employment gains in services, 1.1 million; trade, 0.7 million; and construction, 0.4 million helped boost the national economy.

IN WYOMING

Wyoming's unemployment rate in August edged downward to 8.0 percent, seasonally unadjusted, compared to the month ago July rate of 9.0 percent. That rate of decline for August is greater than normal. However, this monthly decline should not necessarily be interpreted as an improvement in the economy as unemployment historically declines seasonally in August. As of the end of July the state's unemployment rate ranked ninth highest in the nation, behind Michigan.

The August seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Wyoming was 9.3 percent, down from 9.7 percent in July but substantially higher than the August, 1985 rate of 7.1 percent. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate registered 6.8 percent in August.

The August labor force declined from July, statewide, by almost 3,300 workers to 257,000 and was down four percent from the August, 1985 labor force of 267,600. In contrast to the U.S. the Wyoming employed labor force was down on an annual basis, by 14,800 workers, or about six percent. The U.S. employed labor force was up by almost three percent over-the-year.

Year-to-year declines in labor force were experienced in 19 counties around the state, while the remaining four reflected some very modest gains, most notable being Sublette, Sweetwater and Uinta counties. In sharp contrast to past boom years, most recently the late 1970's and early 1980's, there are currently no major growth areas in Wyoming.

Five counties had unemployment rates greater than 10 percent during August, with Big Horn again having the highest, at 13.0 percent. Uinta, Natrona, Fremont, and Weston counties followed with rates of 11.6, 11.0, 10.4, and 10.1 percent respectively. And as usual, Natrona County continued with the largest number of jobseekers, over 3,800, followed by Sweetwater with over 2,000 unemployed.

Teton and Albany counties enjoyed the lowest unemployment rates in the state - 2.4 and 4.2 respectively. Laramie County followed with 5.3 percent. Teton County, the Jackson area, was enjoying the peak of its tourist season in August. Albany and Laramie counties have a high ratio of government workers to all workers, 39 and 30 percent, compared to 20 percent for the state as a whole.

With the exception of manufacturing, finance, insurance & real estate, and state and local government, all major industrial sectors in the state in August lost workers over-the-year. Mining, oil & gas extraction, oilfield related services, trade, and services continued to be the most depressed industries.

BANKING PERFORMANCE IN WYOMING

A recent article in the *Economic Review* from the Federal Reserve Board of Kansas City, discussed what is happening to banks in the Tenth District. The District includes Wyoming, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, and New Mexico. According to the article, "Banking Performance in Tenth District States," banking in Wyoming continued to be hurt in 1985 by the severe recession in energy and mining.

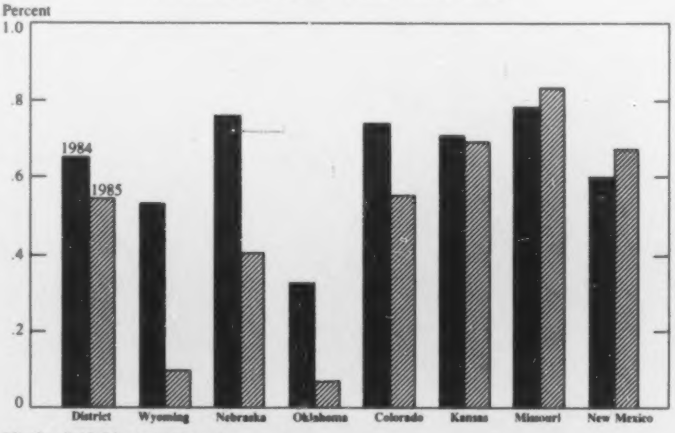
At the end of 1985, 7.4 percent of the loans at Wyoming banks were nonperforming. This delinquency rate was the highest in the district, reflecting slower than average repayment of real estate loans and commercial and industrial loans.

Wyoming banks had the largest decline in return on assets (ROA - profits divided by average assets) in 1985. During the year, five of the state's 120 banks failed, and only one new bank was started.

Most Wyoming banks saw assets growing very slowly and the number of loans declining. However, small banks earned about the same ROA in Wyoming as other banks in the rest of the district; it was large and medium size banks that suffered net losses as a group. As a result the average ROA for the state was only 0.1 percent in 1985, well below the district average of 0.55 percent.

For the third year in a row, 1985 represents a decline in the profitability of Wyoming banks. Continuing low prices for oil will obviously hurt many of the banks in Wyoming, both by increasing their direct losses on energy loans and by depressing local economies. Difficult challenges lie ahead. But by looking to their capitol and exercising prudent management, the vast majority of Wyoming banks should be able to weather their problems.

RETURN ON ASSETS AT BANKS IN TENTH DISTRICT STATES*



*Profits divided by average assets.

Reprinted from: Economic Review, Federal Reserve Board of Kansas City, July/August, 1986.

ACCRA* COST OF LIVING COMPARISONS SECOND QUARTER 1986

	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transp.	Health Care	Misc.
Component Index Weights	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	20%
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wyoming Cities:							
Casper	97.2	96.6	81.2	95.5	106.2	105.4	104.1
Evanston	101.7	106.3	86.6	87.9	112.5	116.7	106.9
Neighboring Cities:							
Billings, MT	106.4	105.5	122.4	88.4	94.6	111.7	105.8
Denver, CO	103.5	97.0	122.3	76.9	109.2	109.3	99.2
Omaha, NE	95.6	91.8	93.0	93.9	97.7	94.1	99.8
Rapid City, SD	96.8	103.4	89.3	87.2	99.7	115.5	96.5
Salt Lake City, UT	101.4	102.9	94.4	97.2	98.6	105.3	107.5
Twin Falls, ID	89.4	95.0	80.9	70.1	93.5	109.8	93.1
Highest U.S. City	152.6	148.7	190.4	190.1	137.2	232.9	145.1
	Fairbanks AK	St. Thomas VI	New York NY		Fairbanks AK		
Lowest U.S. City	86.2	84.9	70.8	51.3	76.9	72.2	87.0
	Sommerset KY	Joplin MO	Murray KY	Seattle WA	Janesville WI	Paris TN	Canton OH Beloit WI

Source: ACCRA* American Chamber of Commerce Research Association

WYOMING REPLACES ALASKA AS LEAST-POPULOUS STATE

(This is a reprint of an Associated Press article which appeared in the September 19, 1986 edition of the ***Rocky Mountain News.)***

Wyoming replaced Alaska last year as the nation's least-populous state as many residents left jobless by the depressed energy industry moved elsewhere, a Census Bureau official told Congress yesterday.

Wyoming lost population in 1984 and 1985 as a result of depressed coal and oil industries that spurred migration to more economically prosperous places, Richard Engels told the joint economic committee's economic resources subcommittee.

"The population losses in the last 2 years have particularly affected Wyoming," said Engels, assistant chief of the Census Bureau's population division. "The declines have now made it our smallest state. Alaska held that distinction since it was admitted as a state in 1959."

Engels said Alaska's oil boom which has now ended, spurred population growth of 30 percent in the first half of the decade.

According to Census Bureau estimates, Alaska's population jumped from 500,000 in 1984 to 521,000 last year, while Wyoming's declined from 511,000 to 509,000 during the same period.

Most recent estimates for 1986, which the Census Bureau will publish next month, will show a continuation of the trend, Engels said.

The oil bust has caused a big migration of jobless Alaskans to the lower 48 states that may cut Alaska's population lead over Wyoming, John D. Kasarda, a population expert from the University of North Carolina, said during a break in the hearing.

But Kasarda said Wyoming's continued loss of population would preserve its status as the nation's least populous state.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD & BEVERAGE	HOUSING	ENTERTAINMENT	APPAREL & UPKEEP	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
August 1986	328.6	314.6	362.4	274.7	207.0	301.3	437.5
Annual % Change	1.6	4.2	2.7	3.4	0.8	- 6.0	7.6

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 1

WYOMING
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	AUG 1986[1]	JUL 1986[1]	AUG 1985[2]	Percent change From	
				A Month Ago	A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	257,000	260,297	267,633	- 1.3	- 4.0
Unemployment	20,500	23,490	16,298	- 12.7	25.8
Employed Labor Force	236,500	236,807	251,335	- 0.1	- 5.9
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	200,900	200,200	201,000	0.3	- 0.1
b. Agriculture[3]	12,693	12,821	12,926	- 1.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	8.0% 9.3%*	9.0% 9.7%*	6.1% 7.1%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.7% 6.8%*	7.0% 6.9%*	6.9% 7.1%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	3.5%*	3.7%*	1.6%*	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 581.00	$ 584.46	$ 594.93	- 0.6	- 2.3
Average Weekly Hours	41.5	40.9	44.9	1.5	- 7.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 14.00	$ 14.29	$ 13.25	- 2.0	5.7
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	30,153	37,121	16,040	- 18.8	88.0
a. Initial	3,406	4,535	2,244	- 24.9	51.8
Weeks Compensated	29,029	33,177	13,882	- 12.5	109.1
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 4,827,411	$ 5,443,462	$ 2,072,430	- 11.3	132.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 165.86	$ 163.73	$ 148.52	1.3	11.7
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	4,173	5,045	4,614	- 17.3	- 9.6
Non-Ag. Openings Received	4,404	3,704	5,603	18.9	- 21.4
Non-Ag. Placements	3,142	2,793	3,973	12.5	- 20.9
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 520.00	$ 517.09	$ 519.17	0.6	0.2
Average Weekly Hours	41.7	41.5	43.3	0.5	- 3.7
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 12.47	$ 12.46	$ 11.99	0.1	4.0
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	328.6	328.0	323.5	0.2	1.6
Producer Prices, All Commodities	297.2	297.7	307.3	- 0.2	- 3.3
Food and Beverage 1967 = 100	314.6	312.2	301.9	0.8	4.2

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

Source: Wyoming Employment Security Commission and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 2

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	AUG 1986	JUL 1986	AUG 1985	%CHANGE JUL-AUG	%CHANGE AUG-AUG	AUG 1986	JUL 1986	AUG 1985	AUG 1986	JUL 1986	AUG 1985
Statewide	257,000	260,297	267,633	- 1.3	- 4.0	20,500	23,490	16,298	8.0	9.0	6.1
Statewide - Seasonally adjusted									9.3	9.7	7.1
Albany	15,286	15,484	16,040	- 1.3	- 4.7	647	695	602	4.2	4.5	3.8
Big Horn	4,855	4,912	5,006	- 1.2	- 3.0	631	712	370	13.0	14.5	7.4
Campbell	19,836	20,253	19,669	- 2.1	0.8	1,788	2,080	1,237	9.0	10.3	6.3
Carbon	8,375	8,439	9,192	- 0.8	- 8.9	725	806	644	8.7	9.5	7.0
Converse	6,344	6,549	6,755	- 3.1	- 6.1	627	812	571	9.9	12.4	8.4
Crook	3,045	3,107	3,208	- 2.0	- 5.1	166	242	170	5.5	7.8	5.3
Fremont	15,409	15,715	17,012	- 1.9	- 9.4	1,608	1,934	1,665	10.4	12.3	9.8
Goshen	6,021	6,034	6,433	- 0.2	- 6.4	358	404	318	5.9	6.7	4.9
Hot Springs	2,789	2,835	3,057	- 1.6	- 8.8	248	266	158	8.9	9.4	5.2
Johnson	3,275	3,330	3,675	- 1.7	- 10.9	276	294	174	8.4	8.8	4.7
Laramie	35,438	35,751	35,983	- 0.9	- 1.5	1,876	1,951	2,014	5.3	5.5	5.6
Lincoln	9,637	9,874	9,665	- 2.4	- 0.3	719	1,032	563	7.5	10.4	5.8
Natrona	34,793	34,904	37,524	- 0.3	- 7.3	3,834	4,288	2,700	11.0	12.3	7.2
Niobrara	1,652	1,671	1,801	- 1.1	- 8.3	109	135	108	6.6	8.1	6.0
Park	15,478	15,893	15,965	- 2.6	- 3.1	1,161	1,368	792	7.5	8.6	5.0
Platte	3,413	3,463	3,777	- 1.4	- 9.6	279	340	334	8.2	9.8	8.8
Sheridan	12,473	12,530	13,551	- 0.5	- 8.0	757	852	810	6.1	6.8	6.0
Sublette	4,103	4,083	4,016	0.5	2.2	238	285	124	5.8	7.0	3.1
Sweetwater	22,452	22,650	22,117	- 0.9	1.5	2,021	2,192	1,340	9.0	9.7	6.1
Teton	12,382	12,480	12,678	- 0.8	- 2.3	296	422	329	2.4	3.4	2.6
Uinta	12,008	12,203	11,819	- 1.6	1.6	1,390	1,506	704	11.6	12.3	6.0
Washakie	4,938	5,027	5,296	- 1.8	- 6.8	444	487	366	9.0	9.7	6.9
Weston	2,996	3,110	3,395	- 3.7	- 11.8	301	388	205	10.1	12.5	6.1
United States									6.7	7.0	6.9
United States - Seasonally adjusted									6.8	6.9	7.1

* The data contained in this table includes updated procedures mandated by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition the 1985 data has been benchmarked to the Current Population Survey as conducted in Wyoming.

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 *(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	AUG 1986[2]	JUL 1986[3]	AUG 1985	JUL 1986	AUG 1985
	Total	Total	Total	to AUG 1986	to AUG 1986
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	200.8	203.0	214.4	- 1.1	- 6.3
Manufacturing	8.3	8.2	8.2	1.2	1.2
Durable Goods	4.1	3.9	4.1	5.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	2.4
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	192.5	194.8	206.2	- 1.2	- 6.6
Mining	21.5	22.0	26.8	- 2.3	- 19.8
Contract Construction	16.0	16.2	17.6	- 1.2	- 9.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.6	14.7	15.2	- 0.7	- 4.0
Railroad Transportation	2.9	2.9	2.4	0.0	20.8
Transportation except Railroads	5.3	5.4	6.1	- 1.8	- 13.1
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.4	6.4	6.7	0.0	- 4.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	44.7	44.8	47.5	- 0.2	- 5.9
Wholesale Trade	8.8	8.8	9.6	0.0	- 8.3
Retail Trade	36.0	36.0	37.9	0.0	- 5.0
Food Stores	5.0	5.1	5.4	- 2.0	- 7.4
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.3	6.1	6.6	3.3	- 4.5
Eating & Drinking Places	12.9	12.9	13.4	0.0	- 3.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	8.0	8.1	8.1	- 1.2	- 1.2
Services	37.9	37.9	40.2	0.0	- 5.7
Personal Services	2.0	1.9	2.0	5.3	0.0
Medical & Other Health Services	7.0	7.0	6.3	0.0	11.1
Government	49.8	51.1	50.8	- 2.5	- 2.0
Federal Government	8.5	8.6	9.4	- 1.2	- 9.6
State & Local Government	41.3	42.6	41.4	- 3.1	- 0.2
State Government	13.2	13.5	13.1	- 2.2	0.8
Local Government	28.0	29.1	28.4	- 3.8	- 1.4

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change in Total Emp.	
	AUG 1986[2]	JUL 1986[3]	AUG 1985	JUL 1986 to AUG 1986	AUG 1985 to AUG 1986
	Total	Total	Total		
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	29.4	29.5	33.2	- 0.3	- 11.4
Manufacturing	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	- 7.1
Nondurable Goods	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	28.1	28.2	31.8	- 0.4	- 11.6
Mining	3.3	3.3	4.7	0.0	- 29.8
Oil & Gas Extraction	3.0	3.1	4.2	- 3.2	- 28.6
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	- 25.0
Contract Construction	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 4.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.9	1.9	2.1	0.0	- 9.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	8.3	8.3	9.5	0.0	- 12.6
Wholesale Trade	2.7	2.7	3.3	0.0	- 18.2
Retail Trade	5.6	5.6	6.2	0.0	- 9.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Services	5.3	5.3	5.9	0.0	- 10.2
Government	5.7	5.7	5.9	0.0	- 3.4
Federal Government	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	5.0	5.0	5.2	0.0	- 3.8
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	30.6	31.0	30.9	- 1.3	- 1.0
Manufacturing	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	29.5	29.9	29.8	- 1.3	- 1.0
Contract Construction	2.1	2.1	2.2	0.0	- 4.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	6.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	6.7	6.7	7.2	0.0	- 7.0
Wholesale Trade	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	- 12.5
Retail Trade	6.0	6.0	6.4	0.0	- 6.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	1.9	0.0	5.3
Services & Miscellaneous	5.4	5.5	5.4	- 1.8	0.0
Government	10.0	10.1	9.9	- 1.0	1.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	0.0	3.8
State & Local Government	7.3	7.5	7.3	- 2.7	0.0

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[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

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